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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower News

by Clearway

Churches for More Love
Gratitude for Court Defeat
Transient Peace in the East

¶ **Religious self-examination.** Delegates to the World Christian Conference at Oxford see, in the plight of the Christian church in many lands, the activity of remedial chastisement. Disquieted by political developments, speakers acknowledge a share of responsibility for political attempts to discredit organized church activities. Certain churchmen, especially those unhampered by fears of official punishment, admit to having made "totalitarian claims, having put their trust in worldly support more than in their divine Lord." In a report presented to the conference, these words appear: "Christians have too often been far more concerned for their own security and prestige in this world than for fulfilling their Lord's commission and serving mankind in the spirit of self-sacrificing love."

¶ **Such acknowledgments** of a need for more of that essence of Christianity — divine Love — presupposes a spirit of receptivity and contains a foretaste of fulfillment. There is indeed a totalitarianism recognized by most Christians, and that is the divine plan, power, perpetuity and authority of infinite Love. With such a totalitarianism embracing the world Christians who adopt the rule of self-sacrificing love need have no fear of what human governments may do, for the wills of men and the laws of men are transient things indeed, but the divine dictatorship of infinite Mind remains immutable, irreversible in its nature and effects, and those who acknowledge such dictatorship, enjoy the freedom of all-embracing Love.

¶ **Court Tampering Rejected.** After five and a half months of threats and counter-threats thrusts, and counter-thrusts, arguments pro and con, whip-snapping and word-snapping, petty politics and keen statesmanship, the Congress of the United States has again demonstrated that the will of the people in the American democracy is supreme, and that American traditions remain safe so long as citizens remain alert. The Supreme Court issue is no longer an issue. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 70 to 20, it may safely be predicted that it will be many a day before any revival of an attempt—even an unintentional attempt—to pack the court is likely to make its appearance in Washington. When the reorganization bill again issues from committee, the Supreme Court features will have been deleted and the proposal confined to a "procedural" measure applying only to the lower courts.

¶ **Americans, wherever** their sympathies may lie, have cause for gratitude. The defeat of the judiciary reconstruction plan is evidence of an alert people, an awareness of democratic principles, a respect for proven values. Let no one suppose that a nation which circulates on its legal tender the sentiment, "In God we trust," need be ashamed to acknowledge the hand of divine Principle in bringing about so impressive a demonstration of right procedure.

¶ **Sino-Japanese Storm Subsides.** China's withdrawal of its thirty-seventh division from the Peiping area (thus complying with the Japanese demand) is interpreted as a propitious augury for the immediate restoration of peace in North China. Japanese objection to this particular division is said to be its anti-Japanese attitude. Officials of the central Chinese Government at Nanking deny accepting the settlement made by Peiping military authorities. But the War Office, reports the Associated Press from Tokyo, publishes an agreement, reached by Japanese officials and local Chinese authorities, dependent on the punishment of those impeding Sino-Japanese relations, suppression of Communists, strict control of anti-Japanese movements, and evacuation of the above-mentioned division.

¶ **The impression** one gets is that both China and Japan seek peace. Japan, peace in which to hammer in stronger cleats over its pretensions in the north of China; China, peace in which to further build up an army strong enough to wrench such cleats from the Chinese stage. Peace, peace, where there is no peace—for the beginning of peace is the mutual recognition of an honest desire for peace.

¶ **Masons Resist Communism.** Knights Templars of the United States, holding fortieth conclave of the grand encampment at Miami, Fla., align themselves against Communism. They charge that it is in irreconcilable conflict with Masonic principles, advocates abolition of constitutional government, private property, inheritance, marriage ties, religion, and induces hatred of God. But even so, Masons, of all people, should know that attacking a channel for evil does not destroy the evil. The aggressive nature of wrong will be nullified as men generally are led by demonstration to recognize the value of the divine moralities. Masonry's greatest work is in supporting such values.

In the Boston Section:

Give jobs, get tax rebate, is plan offered in bill.

No need to fear Communism, Wellesley group told.

Worcester CIO leader escapes contempt trial.

Mount Lucania scaled by Harvard expedition.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Negus Wins Suit For Libel Against London Journal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An action for libel brought by Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, against an evening newspaper here was recently settled in his favor before the Lord Chief Justice of England.

The action grew out of an article headed "Son of a Rebel," published in the London Evening Standard of Sept. 7, 1936, which the Negus felt had "brought him into public scandal and contempt."

The libel complained of was phrased in these terms: "In their new campaign against the Abyssinians in the West the Italians are employing Ras Hailu to command native levies.

Basis of Suit

"Hailu first distinguished himself in Italian eyes by leading the revolt behind the Abyssinian lines on Gojam during the war. He is the son of the old rebel Ras Hailu who threatened the security of Haile Selassie's throne till the Emperor rounded him up, imprisoned him and to be on the safe side had his legs broken in several places.

"When Haile Selassie left the country, old Ras Hailu, now a complete cripple, was brought out of prison and released from his chains. One of the first people to greet him was M. Tecle Hawariat, the Emperor's former Minister in Paris, who was seen to embrace the old man with marked warmth."

For the Emperor, Mr. Norman Birkett, K. C. claimed that the innuendo of these words was that the Negus was "guilty of the grossest cruelty and that the matter was really something of an outrage."

Emperor Denies Story

Declaring that there was "not a single word of truth in any of the allegations," counsel added that the Emperor felt the matter very deeply because he thought it would be regarded "with particular repugnance" by the British people who had befriended him.

For the Evening Standard, Mr. Monier Williams said that the story had already received publicity from another source, having been included in two books relating to Ethiopia. It was partly due to this fact, he claimed, that they received it from their special correspondent during the war in Ethiopia and at that time they had "no reason to suppose the information was in any way incorrect."

Defendants Convinced

The paper was now satisfied, counsel continued, that there was no truth whatever in the story.

They expressed to him their deep regret that they should have been in any way responsible for the circulation of an untrue story, "whereby pain has been caused to one who has already been the victim of almost overwhelming misfortune."

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Churches Plan Vital Role In World Affairs

Oxford Delegates Endorse Local and National Aid to Underprivileged
Bar Racial Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., July 23—A common statement of life and work for churches emerged from yesterday's session of the World Conference of Christians.

When the conference assembled here, two schools of thought contended for mastery, one maintaining that the Christian Church had no business meddling with affairs of the community. "Let the church save the souls of men" was the rallying cry of this substantially large and influential element within the conference.

Against this view stood those who would make improvement of the social order a primary objective of Christian endeavor. There were frequent clashes of opinion in the commission on the church and the community when this question was debated, but a statement was laid before the conference on church functions unanimously agreed to by members of this commission.

Church Must Fulfill Task

This statement—presented by the chairman, Sir Walter Moberly of London, concludes with the affirmation that "it is in the midst of a world torn and disrupted and feverishly seeking a way out of its troubles that the Church today has to preach its message and fulfill its task."

In commenting upon the state of the present-day world, the report says: "Divisions and conflicts there have always been, but the foundations of communal life in the generally accepted system of customs, moral and cultural values and religious beliefs have in these times remained sufficiently firm to preserve intact the main structure of the various communities in which men have lived their lives together. Today, however, as probably only once or twice in human history, the foundations themselves are shaken.

New Loyalties Needed

"Traditional pieties and loyalties have lost their unquestioned authority and no new ones have taken their place. The result is that the community life of mankind has been thrown into confusion and disintegration which, though more marked in some sections of mankind than in others, are in some respects universal."

So much for the diagnosis. What of the remedy? "Vigorous attempts are being made in many countries," the report says, "to restore unity of social life by most drastic means of control and regimentation and by making national or class unity the supreme good to the precedence of all else. These bear witness to the primal need of human life. It is in the midst of such a world that the Church has to preach its message and fulfill its task."

Church's Faults Admitted

One of the most striking characteristics of the Oxford conference is the readiness with which the delegates generally admit the faults of the church. It is as though the hardships of recent years had wrought a chastening effect upon these representatives of evangelical and orthodox communions.

This has been particularly evident in today's discussion of race problems. The report on the church and the community in the section "Church and Race" declared that the "existence of black races, white

Government Urged to Merge All Public Welfare Work; End to Confusion Sought

Separate Cabinet Post or Omnibus Agency Urged in Brookings Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Either a separate Cabinet Department of Public Welfare or else an omnibus agency administered through a board or commission, is recommended today as a part of essential government reorganization by the Brookings Institution in another installment of its work for the Senate committee, headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D), Virginia.

In this recommendation, arising out of the scattered confusion of the Government's present welfare work, the Brookings-Byrd group agrees more nearly with the special report given President Roosevelt last January than in most of its proposals. That report urged establishment of a department of social welfare.

A vivid picture of the complexity facing the citizen in need of aid is given by the Brookings study. "The situation is one of administrative confusion," write the experts.

Many Agencies Involved

"For unemployment insurance," the citizen, they point out, "deals with the agency set up in co-operation with the Social Security Board; for employment, with the employment service, in co-operation with the Department of Labor; for vocational education to fit him for better employment, with the agency co-operating with the office of education; for relief, if he cannot find employment, with the local relief agency; for compensation, if he is injured in employment, with the State Compensation Commission; for rehabilitation, with the rehabilitation agency co-operating with the office of education. Practically every agency with which he deals very properly demands his personal history for its records; each agency needs to know what has been done for him by others. For administrative control, reporting and planning all must compile and publish

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Harry F. Byrd

Democratic Senator From Virginia

Secret Accord Looms to End Far East Rift

Exodus of Chinese Forces From Trouble Zones Quiets Japanese
Iron Ore an Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 23—Another of a long series of semi-secret military compacts, including the Tangku and Ho-Umetsu agreements, appears to have averted any present risk of a major outbreak of North China hostilities.

The general situation is that neither side desires to fight, and the Chinese withdrawals will be regarded by Japan as adequate to prevent externally provocative Japanese actions for the time being, although the Japanese grip on the Peiping area is definitely tightened as a result of the series of maneuvers.

Chinese "face" is saved by the Japanese withdrawals, but Japan generally is holding the whip hand. Nanking is unwilling to appear reluctant to defend its territories if necessary, but is believed to be acquiescent in the maintenance of the present position which leaves no apparent reason for any further incidents in the immediate future.

Fundamental issues remain untouched, however, notably Japan's urgent need for Hopie iron ore, carrying with it a project for a railway linking Tientsin with the Shihchiahwang deposits near the Shansi border, which is particularly obnoxious to Marshal Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi.

Likewise the Chinese attitude of reducing Japan's special privileges in North China regarding such points as land leasing leaves future trouble not only possible but virtually certain.

Hopes Raised in Tokyo For North China Peace By Halt of Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 23—Following the cessation of hostilities around Peiping, some ray of hope begins to penetrate the atmosphere of extreme pessimism surrounding the Sino-Japanese crisis.

Chief concrete grounds of optimism are:

1. The movement of troops and supplies to North China has been suspended.
2. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota has assured foreign visitors that there will be no war.
3. Opportunities for new clashes have been reduced since the strongly anti-Japanese 37th division has withdrawn from the environs of Peiping.
4. There is still no evidence that Japan has made any annexionist demands in connection with the recent incident which no Chinese Government could accept.

These favorable factors should not for the moment obscure the fact that many difficulties lie ahead. The local agreement with Gen. Sung

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Much of Goal Won, President Asserts; More Must Follow

Reported Retirement of 3 Justices Follows Court Bill Defeat
Supreme Bench Is Out of New Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Amid a calm that was all the more dramatic as the climax to five and a half months of turbulence such as Congress has rarely known, the Supreme Court issue was ended yesterday and the historic bill to create additional judges re-committed by a vote of 70 to 20.

In its place, the Judiciary Committee met today to start formulating a "procedural" reorganization bill affecting only the lower courts, which it will report back to the Senate within 10 days.

The Roosevelt Administration, smarting under the worst defeat in its history, is now faced with new problems. A desire for quick adjournment is growing, and threatens to take on the nature of a stampede. All the force of the new majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, and above all of Vice-President Garner, who emerges from the Supreme Court battle with a prestige enormously enhanced, will be needed to curb the drive.

Control at Stake

At stake now is the Administration's further control of Congress with particular reference to five major bills which it wants to see enacted. These deal with:

Wages and hours,
Farm legislation,
Tax evasion,
Housing,
Executive reorganization.

A petition for a Democratic caucus is now being circulated in the house with the demand of its backers that a clear-cut program of "preferred" legislation to be laid down so legislators will know exactly where they stand, with a definite date set for adjournment. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to keep Congress at work in its present mood much longer than the middle of August.

The Senate romped over a presidential veto of the bill to continue low interest rate on mortgage loans by federal land banks, prior to its vote on the Supreme Court. There was an attitude of hilarity as the bigger issue was approached.

It was obvious that Administration brakes were not holding. Senator Barkley pleaded in vain. In the vote even Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who has appealed for economy as much as any man, put himself on record against the President's plan to save the Treasury $30,000,000. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan was the only Republican to vote to sustain the veto.

Then came the great moment. By previous arrangement Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky took the floor. Rarely have galleries or Senate floor been so crowded. The end was calm and simple. Only the ejaculation of Senator Hiram Johnson, veteran California Progressive, broke the routine.

"The Supreme Court is out?" he asked as Senator Logan concluded.

"The Supreme Court," said the former chief justice of Kentucky's highest court, speaking in a clear, strong voice, "is out."

"Glory be to God!" cried Senator Johnson in a voice like that at a revival meeting.

The galleries applauded.

Roll Call Forced

It is understood the White House had not wanted a roll call and had expected Mr. Garner to enforce the demand. But Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, insisted and could not be overpersuaded.

The ultimate roll call gave no hint of the real forces the Administration had mustered. With the agreement entered, even Senator Barkley voted to recommit. Only a handful of Democrats and die-hard Progressives stuck by the proposition to the bitter end.

Meanwhile, rumors are flying thick in the capital of one, two or even three new retirements from the Supreme Court. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho has mentioned the name of Mr. Justice Sutherland. In his appeal recently to the House, Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas cited the possibility of two retirements. This is supposed

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Cites Turn to Favorable New Deal Decisions in Supreme Court
Willing to Leave Future to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—President Roosevelt today takes the position, according to authoritative information from the White House, that he has attained a substantial part of his Supreme Court reform objectives through the term of favorable decisions on New Deal cases, but that continued far-reaching legislation is necessary if the country is not to drift back into another 1929.

However, he appears to be leaving to Congress decision on whether this legislation shall be pressed now, or left for a special session in October, or deferred until next January's regular session. "The President proposes, Congress disposes," is the new viewpoint following the Supreme Court defeat yesterday.

Nevertheless, by raising the specter of 1929, the President is plainly telling Congress that he believes the essentials of his legislative program to be imperative: such essentials as a new farm bill furnishing a curb on production, executive reorganization, a wages and hours bill, housing, tenant farming, and so on.

A Significant Week End

This warning is apparently intended to be a forceful one. Mr. Roosevelt intends to spend the week end down the river with Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the new majority leader, and Senator Robert M. La Follette (Pro.) of Wisconsin. The combination is significant of the Old and New Deal political line-up, embodying in these two Senate leaders the President's intention to go ahead with progressive legislation on the sometimes creaking vehicle of the Democratic Party majority.

An eagerly anticipatory group crowded the President's press conference. Beside Mr. Roosevelt sat former Senator Furnifold M. Simmons (D) of North Carolina, and the President "introduced" him to the press group, to many of whom he was a familiar and important figure, to others a name and a memory.

And then somebody said:

"Mr. President, are you going to do any further campaigning for your Supreme Court bill?"

Further campaigning! the President snorted! He hadn't done any campaigning thus far.

"Well, any further efforts to get the bill through?" rephrased the questioner, "or is there any comment you could give on the Senate's action?"

As President Sees It

Whereupon Mr. Roosevelt, under the category of press information known as "background" fully elaborated his interpretation of the situation. The material that follows is not exactly in the President's own words, but closely follows his remarks, and is not to be taken as a direct quotation.

Go back to fundamentals and objectives, the correspondents were urged. Look back at the days before 1912—the days when Senator Simmons was beginning his Senate career—when in the Bull Moose political campaign the Progressive Party under Theodore Roosevelt asked the recall of judges, advocated such drastic reforms as the overriding of Supreme Court decisions by popular referendum.

This type of judicial reform, it was asserted, had an effect on the Supreme Court. For 15 or 20 years the demand of a substantial part of the country has a tremendous effect on the court. It ceased "legislating" and returned to "judicial" decisions.

Even in 1924, this account continued, the ticket composed of the elder Senator La Follette and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana demanded various drastic reforms. The court listened.

The Judicial Reform Message

Later on in the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations, the court slipped back to "legislating," according to this interpretation. People realized that something needed to be done, and the ultimate result was the message on judicial reform which went to Congress on Feb. 5.

A good part of the objectives of that message have now been attained—temporarily, and the President hopes permanently. The decisions of the latest term of the court are said to speak eloquently. Before Feb. 5, the court in its AAA decision, interpreted the spending power restrictively. After Feb. 5, in the social security case, it "overruled" its prior decision to furnish a new and broader interpretation of the spending power.

Before Feb. 5, in the Guffey coal case, the court interpreted the commerce power restrictively; after Feb. 5, in the Wagner Labor Act case, it "overruled" the prior interpretation. Before Feb. 5, in the New York minimum wage case, the court interpreted the due process clause one way; after Feb. 5 in the Washington state minimum wage case, it interpreted the same clause another way.

The President's Conclusion

This is the President's interpretation of the effect of his proposal upon the Supreme tribunal. The net result, he feels, is that he has attained certain objectives in the

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Senate Overrides Roosevelt Veto Of Low Interest Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—By a vote of 71 to 19, the Senate yesterday overrode President Roosevelt's veto of a bill continuing low interest rates on farm loans. The House had previously overridden the veto, 260 to 98, so that the act now becomes law.

The bill extends for an additional year the 3½ per cent emergency interest rate on certain Federal Land Bank loans, provides a 4 per cent interest rate on such loans for the period of July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, and provides a 4 per cent interest rate on Land Bank commissioners' loans for a period of two years.

Mr. Roosevelt had made his veto on the basis of economy. If the continuation of low interest rates should be made this year, he argued, it might be made again next year. It would cost the Treasury $30,000,000, he estimated, and the low rate must come to an end at some time.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who was among the 71 voting to override the veto, said he had watched the defeat of effort after effort in Congress to bring about economy in federal expenditures and he was not willing to support a measure which would "begin with the farmers."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, true to his demand for economy, was the only Republican voting to sustain.

Those who voted to sustain the veto were:

Democrats

Adams, Colo.; Ashurst, Ariz.; Barkley, Ky.; Burke, Neb.; Byrnes, S. C.; Chavez, N. M.; Gerry, R. I.; Greene, R. I.; Guffey, Penna.; Hatch, N. H.; King, Utah; Lewis, Ill.; Maloney, Conn.; Minton, Ind.; O'Mahoney, Wyo.; Radcliffe, Md.; Walsh, Mass.

Republicans

Vandenberg, Mich.

President's Wife Says Women Can Hurdle Barriers

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was one of a group of prominent women who sent statements to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women in session here to point out that, while generally speaking the economic position of women may not be so good today as it was five years ago, there are certain qualities which will win success in spite of scarcity of employment and discriminatory limitations. The statements were read by Miss Charl Williams, national president.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she knew of some women who had received increased salaries and had greater responsibility put upon them, but that "the age-old attitude of men and some women is holding women back.

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Home-Town Building Program Held Need in Drive on Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 23—A home-town housing program is the next need in the national drive to end slums, in the judgment of Coleman Woodbury, executive director of the National Association of Housing Officials.

Now that the federal government has given a push to the movement by getting more than 50 low-cost housing projects under way, the next step, Mr. Woodbury believes, is for all friends of housing to unite in their home towns to get certain local measures adopted. They range from zoning law revision and enforcement to actual building of low-cost houses, and are outlined in the 1937 issue of the Housing Officials' Year Book, just published.

Starting at the ground floor, Mr. Woodbury urges as the first point in his program the making of periodic local housing surveys. How many houses are needed, and what kind, at any given time? At present it is anybody's guess in most cities. A systematic and regular survey, he holds, would be useful to all private and public housing agencies.

The next plank in the platform for local housing calls for revision of building codes and housing laws in light of modern conditions, and for intelligent enforcement of them. Mr. Woodbury's opinion of some city building codes is not flattering.

Another plank is for better enforcement of such regulations as exist, and better selection of enforcement officers.

Inclusion of housing in city planning is recommended by Mr. Woodbury as another item in the local program.

In this connection he urged also that cities develop some method of reclaiming residential areas that are in the first stages of blight but apparently still capable of being useful for living purposes.

Cities should also adopt local land policies, he held. Cities are constantly buying and selling land, but few do this with any comprehensive plan for the future.

All this leads up to the climax of the program: building. An active local housing authority with working funds is needed to give cities proper living quarters for low-wage earners, according to Mr. Woodbury.

Then comes the finale: public education.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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New AAA Is Upheld By Federal Court In California Case

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (AP)—Remarking it was not for the court to determine the political wisdom of a Marxian thesis, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday sustained constitutionality of the amended Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The decision was written by Justice William Denman, who testified in initial hearings on President Roosevelt's court reorganization bill.

The Edwards Fruit Co. of Colton, Calif., contended the law, even as amended, illegally delegated legislative power to the Secretary of Agriculture and violated the "due process" clause of the Constitution.

Justice Denman wrote that the act and the Secretary's orders "with intent to prevent or ameliorate the evil and harm of economic depression is within the federal police power and not contrary to the fifth (constitutional) amendment for liberty of contract."

Referring to political matters in Italy and Germany as the results of economic depressions, Justice Denman added:

"It is not for us to appraise the truth of the Marxian thesis that depressions of abundance are aiding in the destruction of our capitalism, or to determine the political wisdom of the attempt by legislative regulation to defeat its claimed inevitability."

Aroused Public Opinion Sought To Crush Crime at Its Source

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 23—The best solution to the crime problem in this country lies in consistent co-operation of three forces—local authorities, federal law enforcement agencies, and most important, the public—according to W. H. Drane Lester, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Speaking to a luncheon forum at the Commonwealth Club of California, Mr. Lester outlined activities of the F. B. I., touching on the personnel, type of work done by the F. B. I., training of G-men, and methods of crime detection. Third-degree methods of interrogating suspects are not tolerated in the F. B. I., he added in an interview.

Mr. Lester emphasized the necessity of arousing public opinion to a more vital interest in the curbing of crime which, he said, is a "$50,000,000 a year industry in this country."

"It is through completion of the triangle of the very efficient help by local enforcement agencies, the public, and the federal agencies that this demoralizing industry can be broken," he said.

Pointing to statistics which show that one out of every six persons arrested in this country last year was 21 years of age or younger, and that of the crimes for which these young persons were arrested nearly 60 per cent were serious breaches of the law, Mr. Lester indicated that prevention of crime at its source is a major job facing the public.

"There are three things citizens of this country can do to prevent crime—and largely at its source—" he said. These he outlines as:

1. Be good parents—understanding, helpful.
2. See that children receive a proper education, and by that I do not mean just book learning, but a real respect for law and order, and a respect for American ideals.
3. Debunk the criminal. Take the halo from his head. Expose the criminal for the dirty, scheming coward he is

This is the public's first duty. Its second and constant job, he held, is to co-operate fully with the other two law enforcement departments available to help clean up the country.

In the Federal Bureau of Investigation today, he stated, there are only 630 special agents who are responsible for the welfare of some 130,000,000 persons in connection with the federal crimes they investigate. They cover a total geographic area in excess of 3,619,000 square miles.

Investigation and time spent on the more spectacular crimes of the nation, "the front-page type," he said, is a small part of the work of the department.

"During the fiscal year," he stated "we obtained convictions in 31 kidnaping cases, in 86 extortion cases, in 484 cases involving theft from inter state shipments, and in 1570 cases involving the theft and interstate transportation of an automobile.

"We obtained convictions in almost 95 per cent of all the cases we investigated last year, brought to trial during the year."

Mystery Plane Over Atlantic

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—A second radio message which appeared to confirm a report of a mystery airplane droning over the Atlantic toward Europe was received here yesterday by Radiomarine Corporation.

The American freighter Scanmail, which relayed the first message Wednesday night, reported that the British steamship Coryton, bound from Pensacola, Fla., to Glasgow, Scotland, had sighted the plane's lights.

A third message was received by the Coast Guard station at Salem, Mass., from the Furness liner Queen of Bermuda at noon (E. S. T.) yesterday. The liner radioed "plane passing overhead," but the ship was approximately 175 miles from Bermuda, several miles south of the spot where the plane first was reported.

Neither the Furness line nor the Coast Guard here yesterday had received the message reported from the Queen of Bermuda at Salem. The line estimated the ship, which sailed from here July 21, was 14 hours or 175 miles from Bermuda.

Leading American fliers were located aground yesterday and an airport manager at Edmonton, Alberta, revealed that a mystery shipment of 500 gallons of gasoline and 45 gallons of oil was still being held there for Prince Constantin Cantacuzino, Roumanian flier, who had announced round-the-world flight plans. Airports and radio stations along the Canadian east coast reported no knowledge of a flier en route to Europe.

Much of Court Plan Won Is President's Attitude

(Continued from Page 1)

larger sense, and he feels the country wants these objectives to be assured.

There has been another great gain, he feels, and that is that the country now understands the court problem much better than it did even in 1910-12. Not only is the country more court-conscious, but more Constitution-minded. The country will not accept the blocking of social and economic reforms by legislative activities of the Supreme Court.

Looking at the forest and not at the trees, the President believes progress has been made. Asked specifically, "Are you satisfied with the progress that has been made?" the President is understood to feel that "we are getting somewhere, but we have a long way to go. The country understands pretty well what is going on."

As for the legislative situation, the President has already suggested a list of "desired" bills in his messages. . . . It is up to him to suggest, up to the Congress to reject, and it can reject by simply ignoring matters.

There is already apparent, he feels, a tendency for Congress to adjourn and do nothing. Recently Mr. Roosevelt was asked by a prominent publisher:

"What do you want anything new for, anyway? Everybody is flourishing . . . crops are fine . . . prices are good . . . let's sit tight."

To which the President is understood to have replied that the country should remember the Coolidge era, when people said:

"Everything is lovely, boys. Don't rock the boat. First thing you know, there'll be a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage . . . if only we let things alone!"

President Roosevelt is represented to have illustrated his point by pointing to cotton. Nature is kind this year, he is said to have pointed out, and there is likely to be a 14,500,000 bale crop. The carryover of cotton has been greatly reduced so that it does not now overhang the market. But with a good crop this year and perhaps another good crop next year—with farmers in many areas planting by the end of February, when Congress' regular session is scarcely under way—there is likely to be a cotton supply which cannot be consumed domestically nor exported, and must be added to the surplus. In that case, eight, seven, or six cent cotton is possible.

The Course of Nature

"Let nature take its course," the publisher is said to have replied to Mr. Roosevelt, and the President retorted that 1929 would be the result of such policies.

The situation, he feels, is in the lap of the legislative branch. Whether the future of the country is to be uncontrolled—1929 all over again—or by reasonable legislation preventing a crash.

President Roosevelt was calm, whimsical, and forceful in his press conference today. A trace of sarcasm crept into his manner when he referred to Senator Wheeler's place on the Progressive ticket in 1924. Otherwise he was cheerful, resigned, and skilful in making the points he desired to impress on the press conference.

With a final touch of what might be irony he said he would get his week end down the river if another foreign affairs crisis didn't come up. It was a foreign affairs "crisis" that was the excuse keeping the President in Washington last week end while most Democratic leaders made the trip to Little Rock. But now week-end holidays are again in order.

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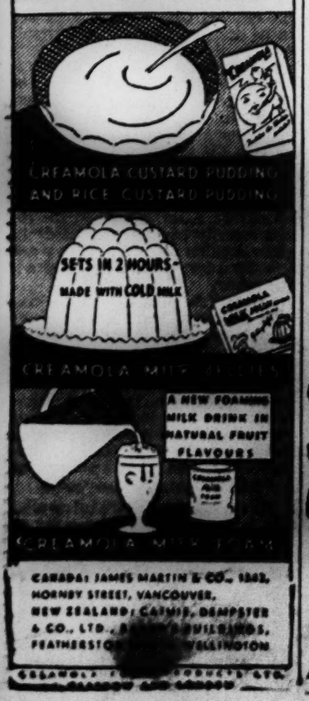
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Convention Snubs Legislatures

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

The convention has laid out a general framework for a national government having legislative, executive and judicial powers, and has gone so far that many members now realize they have entirely departed from the original call of assembly, which was to have been for the purpose merely of revising the Articles of Confederation. Today: Framing of the Constitution stamped as revolutionary movement.

Tomorrow: Convention flounders helplessly in quest of satisfactory method of electing Chief Executive.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 23, 1787

The movement toward a new Constitution today definitely stamped itself as being revolutionary and as appealing to the people for authority instead of involving merely revisions in the Articles of Confederation by the method of amendment they provide.

The Federal Convention here voted down a motion by Oliver Ellsworth that the new Constitution in process of formation should be referred to legislatures of the various states for ratification and adhered instead to the resolution of the committee of the whole that the system of amendments be submitted to assemblies "expressly chosen by the people, to consider and decide thereon."

Gorham Presents Reasons

Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts summed up reasons for preferring special conventions as follows:

1. Men chosen by the people for the particular purpose will discuss the subject more candidly than members of a legislature who are to lose the power . . . given up to the general government.

2. Some legislatures are composed of several branches. It will be more difficult in these cases to get the plan through the legislatures than through a convention.

3. In states many of the albest men are excluded from the legislatures, but may be elected to a convention. Among these may be ranked many of the clergy who are generally friends to good Government. . . .

4. Legislatures will be interrupted with a variety of little business, by artfully pressing which, designing men will find means to delay . . . if not to frustrate the national system.

5. If the last article of the confederation is to be pursued, unanimous concurrence of the states will be necessary.

Query on State Attitude

On this last point he asked, "Will any one say that all the states are to suffer themselves to be ruined if Rhode Island should persist in her opposition to general measures?" And added that "the present advantage which New York seems so much attached to, of taxing her neighbors by the regulation of her trade" might make her recalcitrant.

Col. George Mason considered the reference of the plan to the people as one of the most essential resolutions.

"The legislatures," he asserted, "have no power to ratify it. They are the mere creatures of the state constitutions. . . . Whither then must we resort? To the people with whom all power remains that has not been given up in the constitution derived from them. It is of great moment that this doctrine should be cherished as the basis of free government."

Judge Ellsworth replied the legislatures had been considered competent to ratify the Articles of Confederation but that "a new set of ideas seems to have crept in." He thought more was to be expected from the legislatures than from the people. "The prevailing wish of the people in the eastern states is to get rid of the public debt and the idea of strengthening the National Government carries with it that of strengthening the public debt."

Motion Defeated

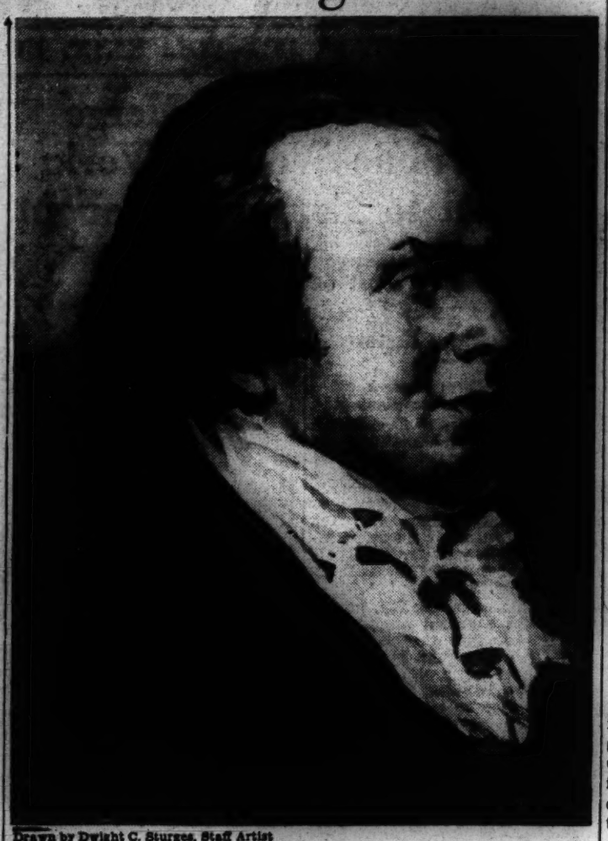
His motion was defeated, seven states to three Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland supporting it, and the resolution for submission to special conventions was adopted with only Delaware holding out.

The principal other action of the day was a decision that representation of each state in the second branch of the National Legislature shall consist of two members and that these shall vote individually rather than by states. A proposal to have three members from each state was voted down as entailing too much expense and making the Senate too numerous, only Pennsylvania supporting it. Luther Martin objected that the method of voting per capita departed from the idea of second branch as representing states, but this was carried by the votes of all except his state, Maryland.

References to New York State in the debate on ratification echoed reports now current that opposition to the expected report of the convention already is forming in that area under the quiet leadership of Gov. George Clinton. Rumors are being spread that the convention has designs hostile to the liberties of the people, and early this month—before Judge Yates and Mr. Lansing quit the session—an article appeared in a New York newspaper saying:

"If our notables . . . who have convened for the purpose of mending a rotten silk stocking or cementing a rope of sand, would establish a tribunal of inquiry into the speculations of financiers and contractors, and force them to disgorge the contents of their voracious maws, they would give the world better specimens of their political wisdom, than exhibiting to Europe a laughable realization of Cervantes' fiction of Governor Sancho, by forming speculative systems which look beautiful and perfect in the recess of the State House, but vanish when exposed to the touch of the people."

There was considerable satisfaction today among members of the assemblage here at the arrival of John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman from New Hampshire, so the number of states represented is raised again to 11.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Nicholas Gilman

New Hampshire Politician Who Served as an Officer in the Revolutionary Army and Later in the State Militia. He Was a Delegate to the Continental Congress and, With John Langdon, to the Federal Convention. He Arrived at the Philadelphia Session Too Late to Accomplish Anything of Note. Gilman Was Wealthy for a New Englander of That Period, Investing His Funds in Continental Securities. He Supported Ratification of the Constitution in New Hampshire. He Was a Federalist Member of Congress, 1789-97, Later Serving in the Senate as a Jeffersonian Republican. A Bachelor, Gilman Was Associated With Great Men and Events but Appears Not to Have Made Much Impress Upon Them

Philadelphia Stages Constitution Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 23—Robert Morris dared Gouverneur Morris to slap George Washington on the back in Independence Square—in a pageant staged recently by WPA Federal Theater actors as a Constitution Celebration tribute to William Maclay, Pennsylvania's first United States Senator.

Maclay, who took part in numerous Indian wars before beginning his political career, was born in Chester County in 1737 and represented Pennsylvania in the first Congress held under the Constitution, from 1789 to 1791.

Pay Dues but Spurn Union

EPHRATA, Penna., July 23 (AP)—Faced with the alternative of losing their jobs or joining a labor union, six Mennonite women employees of the Super-Tex Hosiery Mills agreed to a compromise by which they will pay union dues but not be union members.

Irvin Ehrich, their foreman, said the Mennonites forbid their members to work in an industry which operates under union regulations.

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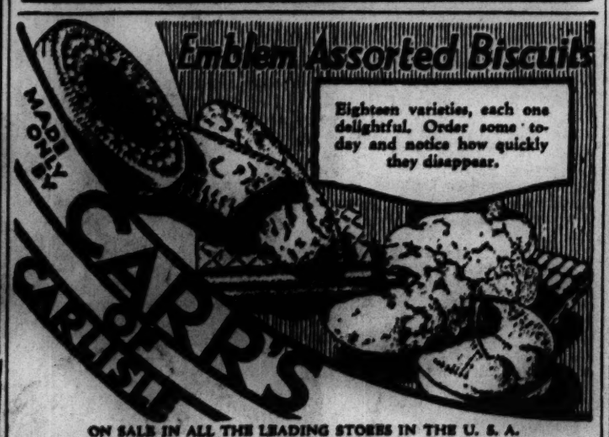
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Private Job Openings In N. Y. Show Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23—More persons found positions in private industry in New York State during the first half of 1937 than in any six-month period in the history of the state employment and national re-employment services, according to a report by Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner, issued today. The placements totaled 103,954, as compared with 65,555 in the same period of 1929. They represent an increase of 34.7 per cent over the number of jobs secured during the corresponding months of 1936.

New York City's public employment offices accounted for 50.1 per cent of the private placements and 60.3 per cent of the total new registrants for the State, the report continues.

Strike Aid Given To Truck Drivers By Buffalo Unions

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—American Federation of Labor truck drivers, on strike for a signed contract, carried today the support of 85,000 affiliates in the Buffalo Central Labor Council.

Howard Toy, president of the Joint Council of Teamsters, said the council endorsed the strike against 42 distributors last night. The strike has tied up butter and egg deliveries for three days.

At the same time, Western New York residents tightened their belts in anticipation of a meat shortage as a Committee for Industrial Organization Union kept three packing houses strike-bound.

Hugh Thompson, C. I. O. regional director, charged the companies with refusal to negotiate for a collective bargaining agent.

Mr. Toy said he had ordered the 25,000 men in his union not to deliver any produce in Buffalo.

Mr. Toy contended the truckers walked out because wholesale dealers offered them a contract with a "joker." He said employers fixed the minimum wage at $25 "and then wrote a clause whereby that became the maximum."

Raymond T. Wattles, head of a wholesale employers' committee, said the issue involved was the closed shop. He said his committee twice voted the closed shop "un-American and in violation of the constitutional right of every man to gainful employment."

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

races and yellow races is to be accepted gladly and reverently as full of possibilities under God's purpose for the enrichment of human life.

"And there is no room for any differentiation between races as to their intrinsic value. All share alike in concern of God, being created by Him to bring their unique and distinctive contributions to His service in the world."

The concluding action of the conference at today's session was the adoption of some of the next steps which might be summarized as follows:

1. Let every congregation realize at any cost that unity which transcends all differences and barriers of class, social status, race or nations.

2. Let all Christians manifest a more passionate concern for the outcast, the underprivileged, the persecuted and the despised in the community and beyond the community.

3. Let Christians seek by simplicity and discipline to go beyond the accepted standards of the community.

4. Let the church undertake new social experiments in local communities through which the general level of conscience may be raised.

5. Let Christian men and women in the same vocation or industry meet together for prayerful discussion as to how in their particular sphere of common life problems which arise can be dealt with as God would require.

6. Let the church play a healing and reconciling part in conflicts, misunderstandings or hatreds which arise between interests or classes within the local community or nation.

7. Let members of the Christian church be ready to undertake responsibilities in local and national government and support those who seek to solve the problems of today in the light of Christian principles.

Burned in Parked Car

PRIEST BRIDGE, Md., July 23 (AP)—Seven persons were fatally burned in a flaming auto here today after a truck struck their parked passenger car. The truck driver rescued a boy by pulling him through a window. The driver said he was blinded by the lights of an approaching car and struck the rear of Lammer's car, parked beside the road.

Secret Accord Looms to End Far East Rift

(Continued from Page 1)

Cheh-yuan, head of Hopei-Chahar Political Council, may be nullified by some of his more militant subordinates. That the Chinese central troops and the reinforced Japanese garrison at Peiping within less than 100 miles of each other and the danger of a new anti-Japanese incident are somewhat aggravating the situation is obvious, in view of the inflamed state of Chinese public opinion.

Japanese military officers continue to comment on the situation in arrogant terms. Peace is no more certain today than the imminence of war was certain at the beginning of the week. But some relaxation of the earlier high tension is visible and it is some gain that several days have passed without news calculated to excite passions on either side.

Possibility that the crisis is gradually moving from acute military to a milder diplomatic phase seems increased.

Terms of Truce Include Suppression of Reds And Troop Departure

TOKYO, July 23 (AP)—Japan rapidly returned to normal today as a general belief grew that war with China had been averted and a lasting settlement of the long existing differences between the two countries was near.

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that Japan was ready to consider any proposal from the Chinese Government to open negotiations for a settlement of the fundamental Sino-Japanese issues and would respond to any change in the Chinese foreign policy.

Although there has been no official announcement it is widely accepted that the North China crisis which brought China and Japan to the verge of war over control of the rich region around Peiping had passed.

The bareness of the margin that kept the July 7 clash between their troops west of Peiping from spreading into open war was believed to have brought China and Japan to the conference table for a calm and diplomatic solution of their deep-rooted animosities.

Tokyo will insist on retaining the present method of working through the Hopei-Chahar political council for a full clean-up of the present trouble by local authorities. The real agreement will come, however, when the Nanking Government, shortly after the plan is worked out, endorses this local agreement and gives it force.

The War Office published today the terms of the truce agreement reached by Japanese military officials and local Chinese authorities Monday.

It calls for punishment of persons "impeding" Sino-Japanese relations, complete suppression of Communists, more strict control of anti-Japanese organizations and education, and evacuation of the anti-Japanese 37th division of the Chinese 29th army from the trouble area.

Chinese troops were reported from Peiping to have already started evacuating the city, as well as the area to the west, in which the fighting has been severest under an agreement providing for withdrawal of troops of both nations in varying degrees.

Nanking had insisted that no such local settlement could be recognized, but the Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported that the Chinese Central Government had now agreed to the local settlement. Officials said this would remove the most dangerous source of friction.

Lasting Settlement Sought

Newspapers called for the Government to send one of Japan's most prominent diplomats to Nanking to negotiate a permanent settlement of the question of economic spheres on the Asiatic continent and the special rights Japan claims should be hers.

Well-informed circles declared that Premier Fumimaro Konoye, apparently with the concurrence of the War Office and the Army and Navy general staffs, contemplated a complete reorientation of his policy toward China. Primarily this was expected to substitute friendly co-operation and a joint Sino-Japanese program of economic expansion for forceful methods which heretofore have caused friction.

Time for Reconstruction

The Chinese Premier, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was believed here ready to welcome such overtures and eagerly respond to them. China, like Japan, it was felt, is most anxious to avoid war so that the next five years can be devoted to economic reconstruction and national unification.

In the relaxed atmosphere a special two-week session of Parliament was convoked. Today's sitting will be largely devoted to organization and the ceremony of inducting the new Speaker of the Lower House, Shoju Koyama, leader of the powerful Minseito political party.

The Diet will not get down to business until after Sunday, when the Emperor will read the imperial rescript to a joint session of the Upper and Lower Houses. Then Premier Konoye will deliver what is expected to be the most important speech of his career, dealing with his China policy and the current situation.

One of the most vital questions to be put before the special session is the financing of the present military and naval expeditions to North China. Unless peace is definitely established this is expected to involve many millions of dollars.

Favor Flood Control Bills

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee approved today measures authorizing expenditure of approximately $70,000,000 for flood control and river and harbor improvements in all parts of the country.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Success For Women Despite Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

Women's own incompetence in a few cases, and their occasional difficulty in being objective, is an added barrier to their progress."

The qualities that make for a woman's greatest success in the business and professional world were summed up by Mrs. Roosevelt as "being objective, unselfish, tactful and knowing her job," while the qualities that hold her back are "being too sensitive, too personal, and not thorough."

Women in Government

Both Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, and Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkins mentioned the more important positions of women in government at the present time and Secretary Perkins added that the very fact that places formerly held by high-salaried women executives, or specialists, have been filled in the last five years by lower-salaried former assistants, has turned the attention to those displaced to the development of new occupations.

Secretary Perkins called attention to two women who have set up a school for fashion careers, and she said that others are serving as financial advisers, dietetic advisers for dining car service and restaurants, and in food manufacturing and retail business. Designers too, are finding an expanding field in industrial design, automobile and railroad car interiors, office and household furniture and equipment.

In the opinion of Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, there are possibilities of further progress for women in industrial and commercial designing, new types of salesmanship and personal service, research, organization and newer branches of education, such as workers' and pre-school education. If certain avenues are closed to women, she declared, they have the courage and determination to seek new ones, an inheritance from the great feminists of a century ago.

Needs for Women's Success

Miss Anderson added that the slowness of women's progress in professional work is due in many instances to the preference for men and the unwillingness of administrators to consider the trained woman to be as valuable as a man. She named as assets for success good training, initiative and resourcefulness, a pleasing method of approach, and intelligent judgment, and said that qualities which hold women back are of opposite extremes, timidity, fear and the lack of initiative on the one hand, and aggressiveness, overassurance or an offensive persistence on the other.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former president of Mount Holyoke College, listed as the qualities which make for women's greatest success in the business and professional world, adequate training, the right type of personality, including dress and manners, and character — its most inclusive sense.

In making the report, Miss Williams called attention to surveys made by the federation in the past two years. One two years ago of women in judicial office was coupled with a letter to the president of the American Bar Association urging the availability of women for appointment and election as judges. Last year a supplementary survey, Miss Williams stated, showed that the number of women in judicial office had doubled.

50,000 Jobs for Women

A study of women in elective and appointive office revealed that there are more than 50,000 such positions to which women might well aspire, and led to the conclusion "that women generally do not look upon office as a real career but rather as an avocation or secondary career."

The convention sent a letter to Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee urging prompt Senate action on repeal of section 213A, already rescinded in the House of Representatives, and put upon its list for legislative action additional measures including jury service for women, extension and improvement of the merit system; opposition to discriminatory legislation for business and professional women including the clerical classification; United States entrance into the World Court, and ratification of the child labor amendment. An estimated budget of $141,500 was adopted.

Costumes of the time of the woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls in 1848 when Elizabeth Cady Stanton submitted 12 "sentiments" for the recognition of women's equality with men were donned again last night in a pageant depicting five style periods in the history of the business and professional women.

The "march of time" for 100 years was told in the long skirts and high necks of the dresses of women teachers of the sixties, and of the pioneer typists in 1874, recalling the days when Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, pled for putting women in charge of primary schools if for no other reason than that their "native feminine patience and understanding of children" would preclude corporal punishments, and when the New York Y. W. C. A. opened its first class for eight prospective typists, each of whom had to have a thorough physical examination, especially of the heart, before typewriting might be pursued with safety.

Some of the federation founders in costumes they wore in 1919, when the federation was started, paraded across the stage, and the pageant ended with a display of modern costumes and bathing suits dating from the gay nineties down to the present time, illustrating a popular recreation with women of the five periods.

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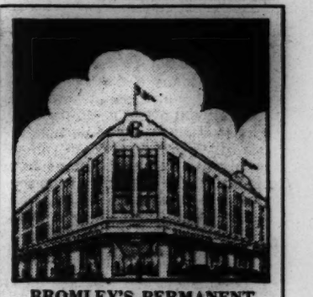
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Maritime Union Urged To Affiliate With C. I. O.

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—A resolution attacking the American Federation of Labor and recommending that the National Maritime Union membership affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization was adopted unanimously yesterday by the organization's constitutional convention.

The resolution said the A. F. of L. executive council "because of its alliances with company unions and professional scabherding agencies, now stands discredited and repudiated before all honest and sincere trade unionists." It recommended that the convention "urge the entire membership of the N. M. U. to support this endorsement of the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Bus and Truck Collide

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Twenty-two persons were injured today when a big bus loaded with city-bound commuters collided at Rockaway Beach with a gasoline truck which exploded. One passenger, drenched with blazing gasoline, ran until a fellow victim threw him into 12 feet of water in nearby Jamaica Bay. He was pulled out of the bay badly burned.

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And Continuing During the Month of July

Southern California Packs A Choice Bit for Tourists

Monitor Travelstalks

By M. Le Tour

Let's be practical about "doing" Southern California. By "practical," I mean facing the facts on how the visit is usually done. All of us would like to be thorough in our testing of each of the vacationland superlatives sung for so many years by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, but most of my friends who come to the "southland" are limited to the normal two-week vacation.

It seems to be a point of pride with them that they should return to their desks and dust-cloths stocked with enough truth to say: "Oh, yes. We went to Los Angeles, an' Santa Barbara, San Diego, an' the Huntington library, an' Lake Arrowhead, Palm Springs, Laguna, an' Mt. Wilson, Mt. Lowe, Catalina, Big Bear, saw the movie studios, the airplane factories, those smelly oil fields, and the whole fleet at the harbor." All this in two weeks, less travel time to and from their home towns!

This omnibus motive of seeing all in one fell swing is the predominant prod behind the 900,000 who visit every summer some part of the 10 counties whose area is larger than each of the 25 smallest states. The All-Year Club, tourist headquarters, attempts to satisfy this urge with co-ordinated tours herding visitors over the ground they wish to cover.

The tourist business is second only to oil, so the local public doesn't mind paying to develop the genus Resort California.

* * *

Southern California visitors, then, fall into two groups: first-timers, and repeaters.

As typical of the first, let us take the case of my friends from Olean, N. Y., who found that their vacation would coincide with my annual summer visit to southern California.

Being able to catch a Friday night train, their two-week leave had been stretched into 16 days. Their destination was the capital of the vacationland, Los Angeles, whose mean (in the sense of average) temperature of 67 degrees during the four summer months accounts for enough resort attractions to make a populous community even without its oil, citrus, and motion pictures. They arrived Monday in time to get settled in a residential-district hotel at home among the palm-lined streets and Spanish bungalow tracts. Dinner was enjoyed in a Mexican café on Olvera Street, the pueblo's oldest thoroughfore, where days of three flags are recalled by a picturesque mart. Just around the plaza are Chinatown and "Little Tokyo," both interesting to tourists on the lookout for native color. After dark, we visited the Griffith Planetarium atop the city's public park on the north. Inside one of the world's most complete astronomical theaters, the heavens are reconstructed and although exhibits were enough to coax hours of browsing, the view of metropolitan Los Angeles from the hill's brow proved more attractive. A clear night allowed us to get oriented for the two-week sally. Lights on the right outlined the "west beaches," centering at Santa Monica, 21 miles away from the Los Angeles City Hall whose Lindbergh Light seemed within reach. Directly ahead were the "south beaches," centering at Long Beach, also a score of miles away. Between these two groups of beaches was Palos Verdes, whose black gap in the night belied the verdant beauty which is making the cape the coming Riviera of America. Off across a 25-mile stretch of water to the south twinkled lights of Catalina Island, paradise isle, jewel of the coast, "and in all the world no trip like this." Lost in the distance to the left, or east, was the citrus empire, the golden lights of which gleam only by day.

* * *

In Beverly Hills, "center of the next million," homes revealed southern California at its residential best in combining estates with city-business routine. West and beyond lay the beaches, which were traversed from the northerly tip of the film resort at Malibu southward through Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Manhattan, Redondo, and all the recreational bathing centers of the west group.

Palos Verdes and its marine terraces were rounded as the bus went southeast through the harbor district, where lay the chief flotilla of the United States Fleet. Long Beach, the state's fourth largest city, offered the best bathing beach of the metropolitan district.

We next visited Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, with the round-trip taking advantage of Pasadena's scenic estates comprising one of the world's most pretentious residential districts. East of Los Angeles, Pasadena became the retired colony only because early railroad builders refused to overshoot Los Angeles and terminate at milder Santa Monica, "where the mountains meet the sea."

Later in the week we took the trip to Catalina. Arriving at Avalon, we immediately embarked on a glass-bottomed boat to see the fantastic submarine gardens, where flying fish divide their time. Tanned divers floated in company with halibut, gold fish, sea-bass, and mackerel. The million-dollar casino and the extensive bird farm were the chief diversions for those not appropriately attired for lolling on the strand, bathing in the protected waters of the bay, or steering a skiff in and out among anchored yachts.

A trek to San Diego, and the coast-line route afforded opportunity for many mental notes to be taken of prospective summer and winter retreats. Below Long Beach in order lie Alamitos Bay, Seal Beach, and the twin resorts of Newport and Balboa, surrounding Newport Bay, the west's principal yacht harbor. Summer cottages dot peninsula and island as evidence of the choice by metropolitan Californians as the ideal vacationland in a vacationland. Bay bathing, motor-boating, sailing, fishing, aquaplaning, and water sports attract all ages.

* * *

Balboa is just a taste of what's to come on the southbound journey. Laguna Beach, artist colony rival of mid-California's Carmel, is both a summer and winter spa, and its high-rising hills give a variety to the usual strand-posited beach home. San Juan Capistrano, Oceanside, Del Mar, and yet La Jolla pass in review before San Diego is reached. All are studded with sunny beaches for the quiet communities to enjoy, "far from the milling crowd."

Could there be any more satisfying resort than Coronado, with its silver strand stretching south from San Diego? Because the 130-mile trip from Los Angeles had been made leisurely, we stayed in one of the many resort hotels for the night, but any guide would have betrayed his craft had he neglected a moonlight drive down the Coronado strand—yes, even on over to Old Mexico.

San Diego is a resort city. Its all-year mild temperature makes it nationally popular. Its scenic attractions are its landlocked bay, early California landmarks, and Balboa Park, where expositions have been held.

Prior to the northward return on Sunday, there was ample time to inspect the missions at San Diego and Capistrano, bulging in statehood lore.

Breath of fashionable Europe, Lake Norconian Hotel and Spa is a veritable oasis in the former California wasteland, and its restful gardens, pool and lake cooled our tour of that part of the State where distances are long and scenery changes seldom.

* * *

The next day found us with an early start for the mountain resorts. Dropping down from the mile-high Rim of the World drive, we looked down as from an airplane on to cultivated plains stretching to Los Angeles and the Pacific, 60 miles away, airline. Complete lake sports as well as camping and woodcraft find a suitable center in these San Bernardino mountains, whose chief resorts, summer and winter, are Big Bear Lake, Forest Home and Lake Arrowhead.

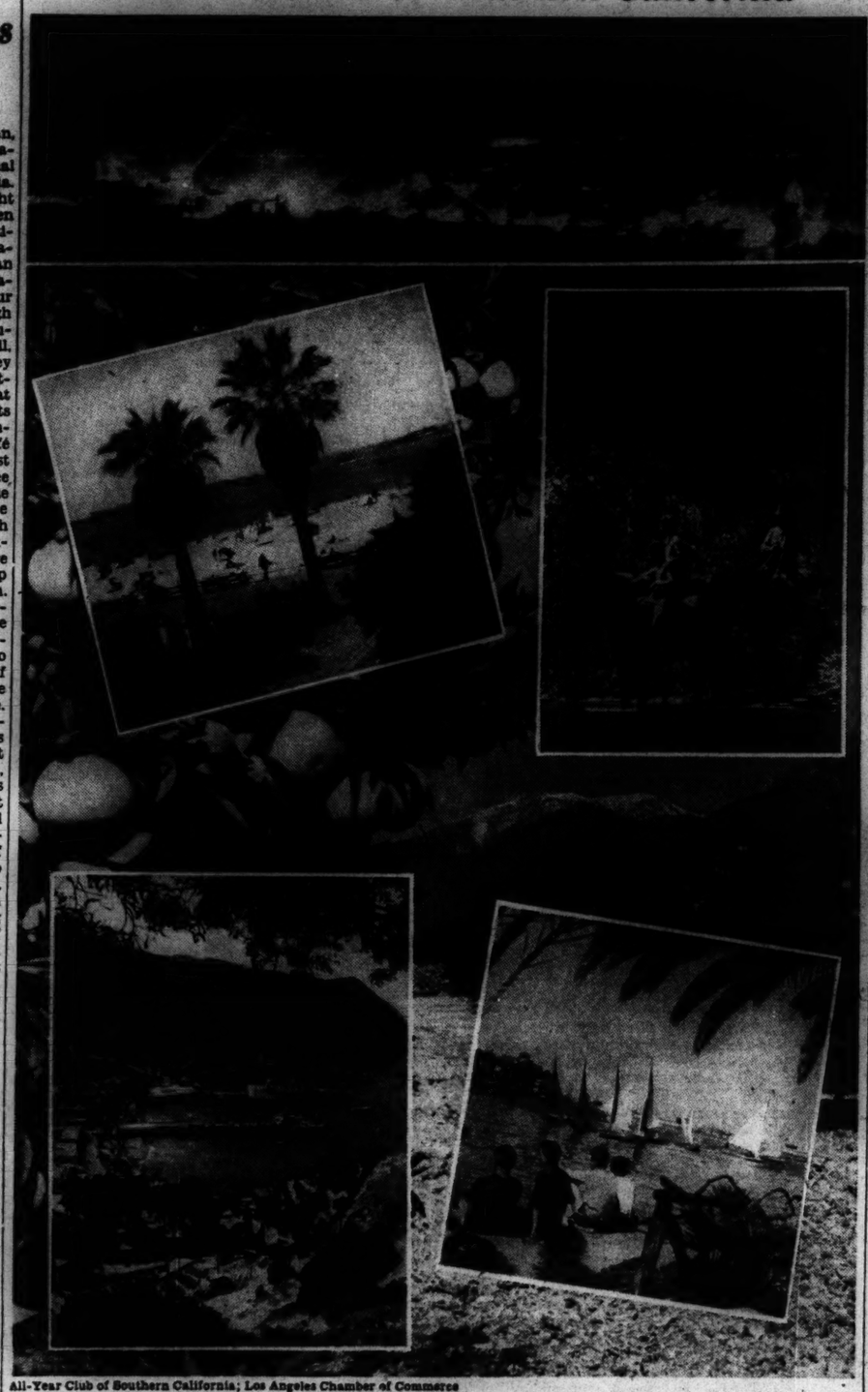
Lake Arrowhead was our goal on this flying trip, and its blue expanse fringed by cool green greeted us with a further contrast of many white sails and not-so-white sailors and swimmers. Because of its accessibility and variety of diversions, Lake Arrowhead is easily the most popular of the southern California mountain resorts, in point of attendance.

Taking mid-afternoon leave we motored quickly westward to Mt. Wilson Observatory, on the western end of the frequented San Gabriel Mountains, which are a prolongation, east-west, of the mighty San Bernardinos. We arrived in time for the evening inspection of the sky through powerful telescopes. Overlooking Pasadena, Mt. Wilson is a retreat in itself, and we spent a comfortable night there. It draws as many seekers of diversion as does nearby Mt. Lowe, with its scenic incline and tavern.

From Mt. Wilson, we took the road of the Ridge Route, turning off in the middle of the pass northwest into fertile Santa Paula valley, which led out to Ventura and the sea. Riding past the Mission San Juan Buenaventura, we were back again on El Camino Real, the King's Highway. Long before lunch time we arrived in Santa Barbara, rival of Rye and Brookline as a social colony. Its

As a fitting climax to the trip, we rolled over Cahuenga Pass, part of El Camino Real and reached the station with time to spare. As I bid my friends good-by, I couldn't help but detect faraway looks and blinking eyes, unmistakable evidence of inner battles deciding which of the many southern California showplaces should be the full-time address when they come out "next time."

Amid Glamour of Southern California



All-Year Club of Southern California; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

Gleams and Glints of a Glorious Area

Hollywood at Night Is Seen Across the Top of Picture, While Underlying Four Typical Scenes May Be Seen a Glimpse of Orange Groves and Snow-Capped Mountains. Of the Individual Insets, the Two Top Are Santa Barbara Harbor and, at Right, Lake Arrowhead. The Lower Insets Show Avalon Bay at Santa Catalina Island at Left, and Yachting on Alamitos Bay Near Long Beach at Right

Ford Witness Is Challenged At Hearing by Labor Board

DETROIT, July 23 (AP)—Attorneys for the National Labor Relations Board cross-examining a Ford Motor Company witness today sought to contradict his testimony he was with Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director, for more than three hours on the day union organizers were beaten at Ford's Dearborn plant.

Arthur Ogle, Detroit News reporter, told Trial Examiner John T. Lindsay yesterday he was with Mr. Bennett until 3 p. m. and returned to the News office about 4 p. m., on May 26. A Government witness earlier had testified he heard Mr. Bennett call "good work, boys" after the riot to two men he said participated in the fighting.

A labor board complaint charging the Ford company with unfair labor practices alleges the company instigated "brutal and malicious" assaults May 26 on members of the United Automobile Workers trying to distribute union literature outside the Dearborn plant.

Reporter Testifies

Mr. Ogle testified he drove back to the News office with David J. Wilkie, chief of the Detroit Associated Press Bureau, Christopher Hoey, board attorney, showed Mr. Ogle an Associated Press story timed 3:44 p. m., signed with Mr. Wilkie's initials ,indicating it was written after Mr. Wilkie reached his office in the News building.

Another piece of Associated Press copy, timed 2:50 p. m. and quoting a telephone conversation with Mr. Bennett, also was shown by Hoey, who said it was the government's contention Mr. Ogle and Mr. Wilkie had left Mr. Bennett before that time. This story was written by R. P. Hubbart.

Mr. Ogle had testified Mr. Bennett received only two telephone calls during the time he and Mr. Wilkie were with the personnel director, and Mr. Hoey contended that had Mr. Hubbart telephoned during that time, Mr. Bennett would have informed Mr. Wilkie.

Evidence intended to support the Ford Company's claim that union organizers were trespassing on private property went into the record yesterday.

Fred A. Thomson, custodian of records in Ford secretarial offices, identified a deed in which the Ford Company reserved the right to control highway overpasses when it deeded property to the Wayne County Road Commissioners for the widening of Miller Road.

Scene of Fighting

It was on these overpasses that much of the fighting occurred May 26, when Richard T. Frankensteen, Walter Reuther and other leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America were beaten as they tried to direct distribution of union literature to some of the plant's 89,000 employees.

Despite objections of U. A. W. A. attorneys, Mr. Lindsay permitted introduction of an exhibit showing the area surrounding the overpasses, and Mr. Thomson testified the property where fighting occurred was owned exclusively by the Ford Company. The union had contended the property was ordinarily used by the public and that parts of it were under control of the Department of Street Railways.

A. F. of L. Plans New Union Drive In Radio Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—An intensive drive to organize employees of radio broadcasting companies is being planned by the American Federation of Labor and will be designed to embrace artistic as well as technical branches of the business, heretofore almost devoid of large scale unionism, according to reports in usually well informed circles here today.

To check the spread of the John L. Lewis type of vertical organization, the proposed radio union would adopt a council plan, preserving the identity of individual crafts, while securing the strength of joint action on labor matters.

Initial objectives of the drive are believed to be union shops for the National Broadcasting Company, the Mutual Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Organizations expected to take part in the program of unionization are the American Guild of Musical Artists, Actors Equity Association, the American Federation of Musicians, the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees and the Screen Actors Guild. The musician's union and the Alliance of Theatrical Workers are regarded as two of the strongest unions in the A. F. of L.

$100,000,000 for Dancing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—There are 12,000,000 dancing feet in America's school of the dance today, according to a census reported by Donald Grant, vice-president of the Dancing Teachers' Business Association in convention at the Park Central Hotel here this week. More than $100,000,000 is being spent annually for dancing lessons by the American public, Mr. Grant stated, adding that, of the 6,000,000 pupils in the country's 25,000 dancing schools, 3,120,000 were children. Chiefly favored for instruction, he said, was tap dancing.

Extradition Ordered

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The office of Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, said it received word today from Mexico City that Alexander Pompes, indicted here in connection with an alleged $100,000,000 "policy" racket, has been ordered extradited.

New York State Strong in Appeal To the Canoeist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23—With the summer vacation period in full swing, ardent canoeists are starting an unusually active season throughout New York State. Canoes have emerged from winter storage, and have been caulked or patched and repainted to suit the fancy of ambitious owners. Repayment for this activity will be in potential dividends of long pleasure trips in the great out-of-doors for New York has one of the longest and most varied waterway systems in the country.

The canoeist has a vast range of waters to choose from. He may paddle safely through the quiet beauty of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, and for shorter jaunts, along the Delaware, Susquehanna and numerous other smaller streams. Then there is the Barge Canal—leading to Lake Erie, the Oswego to Lake Ontario and the Champlain, entering that 100-mile stretch of water, Lake Champlain. All are readily accessible either from the Hudson or Mohawk Rivers. Moreover, there is the Adirondack Mountain region, with its southern extremity centering about Lake George. Lake George, 32 miles in length, each year attracts large numbers of enthusastic paddlers.

Many of the canoeists going to Lake George bring along their own canoes and camping equipment to utilize the facilities provided by the conservation department at the Lake George Battleground Public Campsite, one quarter of a mile south of Lake George Village, and the Hearthstone Point Public Campsite, two miles north of the village on the west shore of the lake on Bolton Road. The State also owns some 155 islands in the northern section of Lake George, on many of which a canoe camper may pitch his tent after securing a permit from the resident ranger, and remain for as long as two weeks. No charge is made for this convenience.

From Lake George, northward and westward stretches for 100 miles the vast wilderness of the Adirondack Forest Preserve, the largest State-owned preserve in the United States. Within the confines of this park is a labyrinth of lakes, ponds, rivers and streams to delight the most exacting of these voyagers of the canoe.

The enthusiast for canoe travel should not overlook the Oswegatchie River trip of 25 miles from Wanakena to the river source. Carries will be found along the Adirondack trips described, but they are neither difficult nor of great length. Adirondack lean-tos or open shelters for free camping are maintained by the conservation department at intervals a day's travel apart on the Old Forge-Saranac Lakes route, and supplies can be obtained at several different points.

The Bureau of State Publicity, in two new 1937 official New York State vacation guides now being distributed, devotes generous space to the subject of canoeing. This new literature also tells where additional information on canoe routes, rental of equipment and the like may be obtained. Copies of the bureau's new literature, "Vacation in New York State" and "Vacation Facts," may be obtained free by writing to the Bureau of State Publicity, Conservation Department, Albany, N. Y.

Virginia Making Bid for Recognition As Seashore Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 23 — The lure of the sea and the ocean, offering opportunities for salt-water bathing, swimming, and other aquatic sports, is bringing thousands to Virginia's seashore resorts on the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay.

A wealth of outdoor sports is provided at Virginia Beach, the most popular of the Old Dominion's seashore resorts. A moderate warm temperature, with a summer average of 78 degrees, lends to the pleasure of bathing and swimming. The beach is never overcrowded, for the long and broad sand strip which extends for several miles along the ocean front is always capable of accommodating thousands of additional bathers.

Aquaplaning is growing in popularity at Virginia Beach, and sailboating on near-by inland waters, including Linkhorn Bay and Broad Bays, is available as an added diversion. A smart golf course adjoins one of the fine hotels, and there are two exclusive beach clubs. Virginia Beach has, in addition to its hotels, many restful cottages.

The picturesque sand dunes near Cape Henry and the Virginia State Seashore Park attract many persons visiting Virginia Beach.

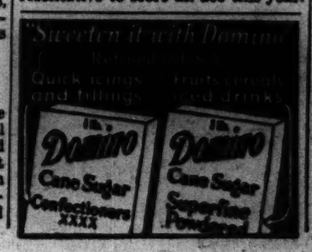
Buckroe Beach, also on the Chesapeake Bay, is another popular resort, offering facilities for bathing, swimming, fishing and other resort attractions.

Rep. Maloney Shoots 150-Yard 'Hole-in-One'

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Representative Paul Maloney of Louisiana had a quorum present when he rang up a hole-in-one at the 150-yard ninth hole of the Army and Navy Club's golf course.

Looking on were Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana and Representatives William M. Colmer of Mississippi, James P. Richards of South Carolina and Monrod C. Wallgren of Washington.

Mr. Maloney was the third representative to score an ace this year.



Knights Templars Ask Masons To Join Against Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., July 23—Knights Templars of the United States, bringing to a close the fortieth triennial conclave of the grand encampment, announced themselves avowed foes of communism and elected new officers for the ensuing three years.

Sir Knight Mark Norris of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has served for the past three years as right eminent deputy grand master, was elevated to the head of the order as most eminent grand master, succeeding Sir Knight Andrew Davison Agnew, retiring.

Harry Pollard of Lowell, Mass., former grand generalissimo, succeeded Mr. Norris, and was succeeded in turn by Charles N. Orr of St. Paul, former grand senior warden. John T. Pike of El Paso, former grand junior warden, was elected right eminent grand captain general. Robert B. Gylord of San Francisco, former grand standard bearer, was chosen grand senior warden.

The only contest was for the office of grand junior warden, to which C. Byron Lear of Ridgewood, N. J., was elected over John B. Phelps of Miami, chairman of the committee on entertainment for the convention.

A resolution calling upon "all Masons throughout the world to combat communism by all effective and lawful means wherever and however it manifests itself," was submitted to the conclave by Sir Knight A. J. Copp Jr., grand commander of California. The resolution charges that "communism is in irreconcilable conflict with Masonic principles in that communism advocates the abolition of (1) all ordered and constitutional government; (2) private property; (3) inheritance; (4) the family and incidentally marriage and orthodox morality; (5) patriotism; (6) religion, and compels hatred of God and religious forces and advocates instead the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat with headquarters in Moscow."

The resolution goes on to state these things are accomplished by revolutionary practices and propaganda, causing strikes, riots, sabotage, bloodshed and civil war, and would destroy the Christian civilization Masonry has helped to build up.

The conclave voted to send representatives hereafter to the conclaves of the grand priory of Canada, corresponding to the grand encampment of the United States.

The smooth performances of 10 competing drill teams drew compliments of Col. G. L. Harvey, chairman of grand encampment drill committee; Col. H. L. Lundbald, inspector general of Illinois National Guard and chairman of judging committee, and other officials. The Fort Worth, Texas, drill team captured the championship. Selection of the next triennial gathering place will not be made here. Bidders for the conclave are placing their invitations with a specially named committee.

LaGuardia Turns Fashion Expert; Lauds Hat Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Hats made in New York are now among the "world's best" and have reached a stage of perfection where American women no longer have to go to Paris to seek out the appropriate styles of the season, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

An acknowledged authority on the problems of municipal government, Mayor LaGuardia appeared in the role of an authority on costume trends as a witness to the signing of a fair trade code to end "chiseling" in the millinery industry. This, effective today, will be administered by a millinery stabilization commissioner, and covers 800 plants in the New York and New Jersey areas, employing 20,000 workers, who have the right to police the industry through their union and punish violations by penalties and strike action.

"The millinery industry in this country has taken away the style, beauty, chic, elegance and design of hat-making from all other nations," he said. "If our women want to be in style, they had better buy a hat made in New York. They should all look for the label showing that the hat was made in this area, then they can have the further satisfaction of knowing it was made under sanitary conditions by well-paid workers."

Quake Felt in Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 23 (AP)—The Weather Bureau reported "much damage" done at Fairbanks by an earthquake which shook interior Alaska, between 7 and 8 a. m., yesterday. The shock also was reported at Hot Springs and Tanana.

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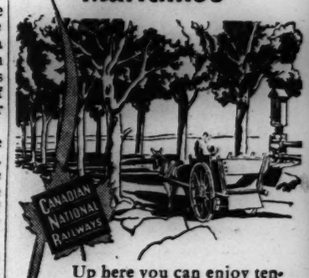

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Plumed Hats and Sombreros: Evolution of Costume Films

Fifth in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The sixth article will appear tomorrow.

The European or Court Costume Play suffers under a handicap so far as the masculine half of an audience is concerned. Most women can imagine themselves wearing those gorgeous silks and satins and being addressed by males sporting the same splendid attire. Probably most men feel that by no stretch of the imagination could these clothes be associated with them. In order to build an illusion, therefore, some way must be found to mask this disadvantage. The way used by the first successful German costume pictures, made by Lubitsch with Jannings and Pola Negri, was to keep the interest concentrated on a few main personages who must be interesting as characters in themselves.

That is why, when we think of "Deception" or of "Passion" with all their elaborate backgrounds, we remember only the places where the personal emphasis was laid, and see Henny Porten going to execution as Anne Boleyn or Pola Negri as Dubarry. The Germans made the chief characters and the background one and did not allow the interest to scatter or the scenery to dwarf the figures. This same method is used by Charles Laughton. It is interesting to see what happened in the intervening years to bring about a return to the earlier method and to compare the development of America's own version of the costume play—the epic of the pioneer.

The latter type has its disadvantages but they are the reverse of those in the court picture. Here all men probably can see themselves as the hard riding, straight-shooting hero but not many women imagine themselves as the homespun heroine, unless indeed the hero is exceptionally attractive. Therefore in the American epic almost everything hinges on the hero, whereas in the European picture the heroine is more important. The most obvious way to deal with these difficulties is to stir the audience by means of action, and action as exemplified particularly by the rescue or the chase. So we have the thrilling ride of the Klansmen; the Three Musketeers pursued by the Cardinal's men as they ride on an urgent mission for the Queen, Douglas Fairbanks scaling castle walls single handed, and the beat of pounding hoofs as loyal hearts pursue the abducted heroine.

Risk of Boredom

It is possible, of course, for the incidents of an ordinary story to be caught up and woven into some great historical event such as the French Revolution, the American Civil War, or the Crusades but the risk is great that the original characters will become merely lay figures, something for the wave of history to wash over. Unless the events themselves can be given contemporary interest there must be a strong secondary theme or the public becomes bored and that type of picture disappears for a time.

We can see something of the sort happening in several directions. Take our classic example of the pioneering picture, "The Covered Wagon," which was followed by so many others. Apparently the formula was easy—a simple story in a vast setting, two or three spectacular events (the forest fire, the Indian attack, the wagons floating across the river), a conventional hero, heroine and villain and a couple of character actors for comic relief. Yet, relying upon this theory such pictures as "The Thundering Herd," "North of 36," "The Big Trail" and "Fighting Caravans," never achieved the genuine thrill of "The Covered Wagon."

It was not just a question of reworking old ground but rather that some spark of imagination was missing and it seems likely that this was due to two causes. The first was that "The Covered Wagon" had managed to fuse both the plot and the idea. When we think over the story we realize that it was quite ordinary, even uninspired, yet it was so caught up and woven in with all our feelings and impressions about the great westward movement of a nation that it, too, seemed heroic and worthy of commemoration.

The second cause may lie in the invention of the two scouts played by Ernest Torrence and Tully Marshall. These were genuinely original characters and showed clearly the best way to relieve the dullness of epics. It was in fact the lack of real humor that bogged the historical pictures as a rule, together with the lack of significant action. "The Courtship of Myles Standish," "To Have and To Hold," "Janice Meredith" and "America" (a story of the Revolution with Lionel Barrymore as Walter Butler) almost completely lacked humor and exemplified the early feeling that a costume picture should be just a romance in a nice setting.

It was not until "Cimarron" showed the way again that we realized what was lacking. Where "The Covered Wagon" had shown the story dominated by the ideas, "Cimarron" showed the setting dominated by the people who became vital as a large group in a way that only small casts had been able to do successfully before, with the exception, of course, of "The Birth of a Nation." Human interest and rich characterization when in the right hands could conquer numbers and yet retain a real significance.

More or less the same thing happened with European settings for stories. "Robin Hood" had been a great success; it had the infectious gaiety and bounding energy of Douglas Fairbanks even if it lacked the humor of "The Covered Wagon" except for Beery's rich characterization of King Richard. But this was not a picture easily imitated, and the dangers of the ordinary costume drama showed themselves in the only mildly interesting "Eternal Flame" (Norma Talmadge), "Under the Red Robe" (Alma Rubens) and "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" (Mary Pickford).

"Scaramouche" and "The Sea Hawk" were much better, bringing a strong secondary plot and bold action to stories of the French Revolution and Barbary Pirates. "The Sea Hawk," too, had more than a touch of humor as well as great camera imagination. "Monsieur Beaucaire" on the other hand, while beautifully photographed and attractively acted, showed the danger of substituting the camera for a book whose chief charm lay in its writing. It was, of course, the fact that most of the costume dramas were taken from books that hampered the adapters in their search for significant action.

Douglas Fairbanks added color to action in "The Black Pirate" but it was perhaps "Don Juan" and "Bardelys the Magnificent" that did much to add the necessary gusto to the chief romantic roles. In both cases the stars (John Barrymore and John Gilbert) had strong enough personalities to dominate any amount of scenery and it is useful to observe that costume plays lagged when the heroine was the star and recovered when a male star was strong enough to carry the picture. The only exception to this was Marion Davies in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and she dominated by comedy.

The fact that the important trend was to the personal was shown with the coming of talking pictures, for it was the tremendous success of George Arliss in "Disraeli" and succeeding pictures that settled the style for some time to come. Charles Laughton, too, in the English picture, "The Private Life of Henry VIII," brought the historical picture back to the type initiated by Jannings with greater emphasis on modern character analysis but with the chief historical personage the hero.

A more broadening effect still was given by "The House of Rothschild" where the soldiers and statesmen who might have split the interest among them are replaced by a central character who risks all to insure their victory. This is a formula that has recently been repeated in "Lloyds of London." "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" was notable, too, for restoring the heroine to the center of the stage and, in a small setting and without any drums and fifes, managing to arrange one of the most effective rescues of the last few years.

Returning to the American scene we find no lack of picturesque local settings. Richard Dix in "The Vanishing American" and "Redskin" emphasized in striking manner the plight of our modern Indians. Mexico and the Mexican border always have provided the greatest sartorial splendor in our local plays. Douglas Fairbanks held us entranced with "The Mark of Zorro"; Holbrook Blinn brought us our first humorous Mexican bandit in "The Bad Man" and Warner Baxter carried on the tradition with "In Old Arizona." "Ramona," "Romance of Rio Grande" and "Viva Villa" have been other examples of this type, not to mention the thrilling exploits of Tom Mix, Buck Jones, Bill Hart and others.

With the appearance of Edward G. Robinson in "The Silver Dollar," however, it was obvious that here too the public was prepared to take an interest in biographical pictures and also to regard historically the not-too-remote past. So we had "The Great Jasper," "One Sunday Afternoon" and "The Mighty Barnum," followed by "Diamond Jim Brady" and "Sutter's Gold." "The Gorgeous Hussy" dared to split its interest among many characters but did not succeed in making all equally interesting and "The Last of the Mohicans" suffered from miscasting.

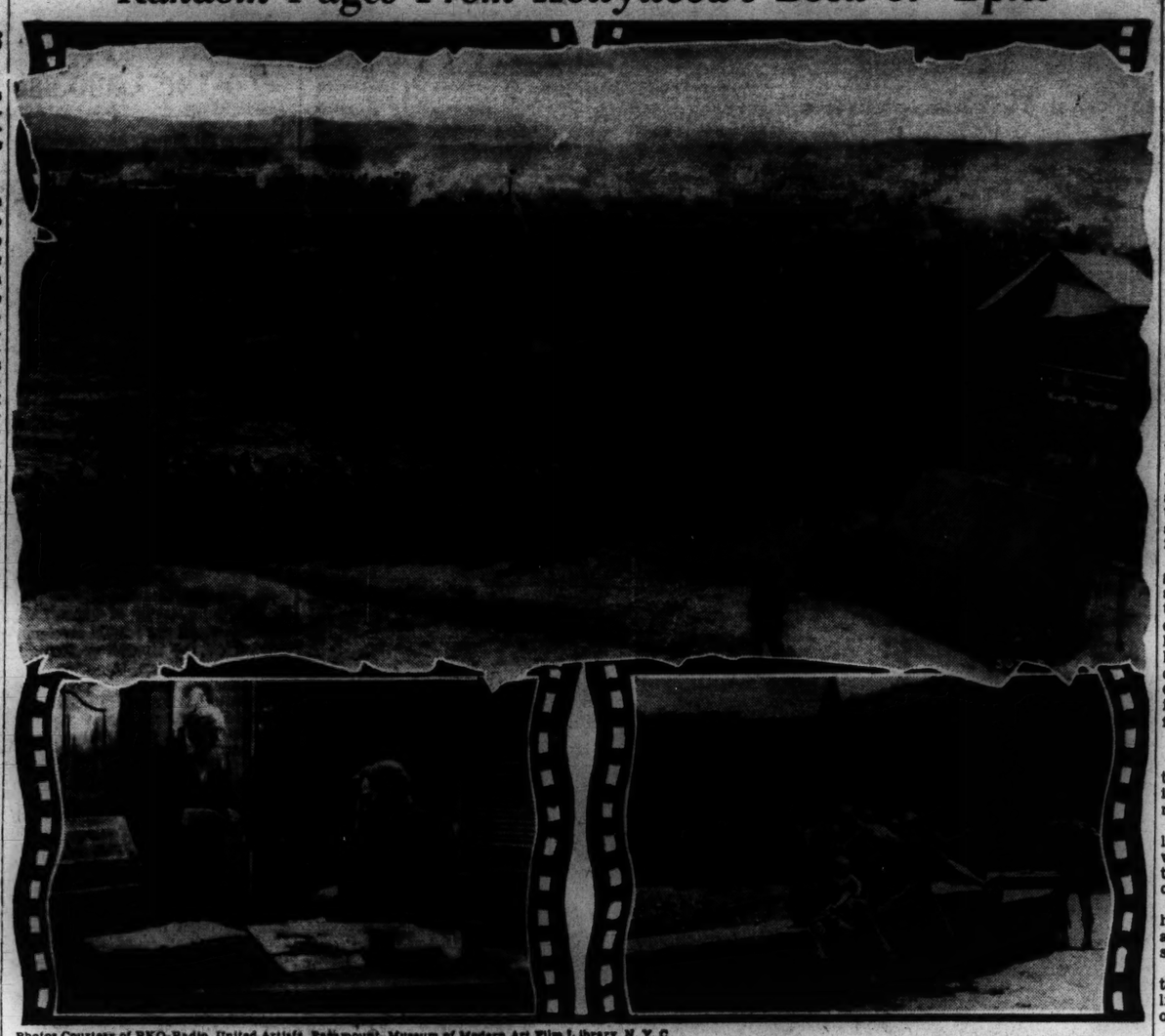
In recent years "Mutiny on the Bounty" represented a tremendous gain in experience, for with a large cast there was no loss of significance; a historical picture had gathered into a whole exciting adventure and many varied characterizations, had split the interest without losing our attention and had not allowed the costumes and scenery to hide the intense human drama within them.

"Les Miserables" was much more pedestrian although it had the virtue of sincerity and the help of two brilliant characterizations. "Becky Sharp" was an experiment in improved color which, perhaps, distracted our attention from the characters, but the French film "La Kermesse Heroique" was a triumph of vitality in rather heavy settings. Douglas Fairbanks added a distinctly new note, too, in his English picture "The Private Life of Don Juan" where a satirical idea was presented stylistically.

After rather a gap in the epics of the plains we recently have had "The Texas Rangers," and "The Plainsman" with Gary Cooper. This second picture was the most ambitious of its type since "Cimarron" and had to a remarkable degree an authentic feeling for the period with a star, too, who was capable of dominating both nature and history and a cast sufficiently capable to triumph over the atmosphere and the stirring events. Judging by the magnificence of the star's costume in the final scene we may feel that with this picture, costume play and pioneering epic have been successfully merged.

Margaret Piper

Random Pages From Hollywood's Book of 'Epics'



Photos Courtesy of RKO-Radio, United Artists, Paramount, Museum of Modern Art Film Library, N. Y. C.

History as It Is Pictorially Written in the Movie Studios

Upper—"Cimmaron"—Awaiting Word to Start the Land Rush
Lower—Scene From "Abraham Lincoln," With Walter Huston as the President
Adventures of "Robin Hood" as Douglas Fairbanks Brought Them to the Screen

Senate Ends Court Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to refer to Mr. Justice Brandeis, in addition to Mr. Justice Sutherland. A third name frequently mentioned is Mr. Justice McReynolds. Mr. Justice Brandeis, a liberal, is 80; the other two, conservatives, 75. Mr. Roosevelt already has the Van Devanter vacancy to fill.

The Senate wound up the historic day by unanimously voting to repeal the "married persons clause" of the Economy Act, already passed by the House. This clause discriminated against a federal employee whose husband or wife was also employed by the Government, and made such marital status the basis for priority of discharge in any reduction of personnel.

With the Supreme Court battle over, facts of the five months' campaign are coming to light, in retrospect. It is now definitely known that the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson had 51 pledges to the court bill, or more than a majority, at the time of his demise. This meant that nothing but a filibuster could have stopped the bill, despite counter claims of opponents. The pledges, however, were made personally to Senator Robinson, and with his passing the whole scene quickly altered.

The Senate vote was preceded by an extraordinary meeting of the Judiciary Committee attended by the Vice President, Senator Barkley, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, field marshal of the court opposition. This was the Appomattox of the long war. It was here that Mr. Garner surrendered his sword.

How Senate Voted

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The vote by which the Senate sent the Roosevelt court bill back to committee:

To recommit—Total 70.

Democrats — Adams, Andrews, Ashurst, Bailey, Barkley, Brown of Michigan, Brown of New Hampshire, Bulow, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Clark, Connally, Copeland, Dieterich, Donahey, Duffy, George, Gerry, Gillette, Glass, Harrison, Herring, Holt, Johnson of Colorado, King, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Lonergan, Maloney, McAdoo, McCarran, McGill, Minton, Moore, Murray, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Pope, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Sheppard, Smith, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner Walsh and Wheeler—53.

Republicans — Austin, Borah, Bridges, Capper, Davis, Frazier, Gibson, Hale, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Steiwer, Townsend, Vandenberg and White—16.

Farmer Laborite—Shipstead—1.

Against Recommittal—Total 20.

Democrats—Bilbo, Black, Bone, Bulkley, Caraway, Chavez, Ellender, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hitchcock, Hughes, McKellar, Neely, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Smatchers and Truman—18.

Progressive—La Follette—1.

Farmer Laborite—Lundeen—1.

Pairs—For, Bankhead; against, Norris.

For, but not paired, Hayden.

Absent and not committed—Berry and Pittman.

South Carolina Schools Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina teachers did a better job of teaching, generally, this year than in any year since the depression dealt so harshly with the schools," declared Prof. Orin F. Crow, dean of the School of Education of the University of South Carolina, in an address before the fifty first annual convention of the South Carolina Education Association here.

Discussing the advances made by education in 1936, Professor Crow said: "Teaching in South Carolina has made commendable progress during the past year. Total expenditures for public schools in the state were increased about $2,000,000, and the cost per pupil based on the average daily attendance advanced from $43.25 to $46.75.

President's Court Fight Called Great Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—While seeing President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the federal judicial system in the category of a party catastrophe today, Dr. Lyman Bryson, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, is of the view that it marks the President as a "great educator."

Speaking before the 700 student teachers at the college this week, he declared that the President's judicial proposal had "achieved a split in the Democratic Party which may never be repaired. It has estranged many of his closest personal and political friends. In short, it is probably the chief mistake of his career as a politician. Educationally, however, it is a triumph for him. Never before have the people come to know so much about their Government."

Also Court Winners

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The end of the court bill battle will enable three senators to sail next week to dedicate American battle monuments in France.

The trio—Senators F. Ryan Duffey (D) of Wisconsin, Richard B. Russell Jr. (D) of Georgia, and Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont—had abandoned the free trip because both sides in the judiciary fight wanted every possible vote.

Welfare

(Continued from Page 1)

statistics and survey local conditions."

The Brookings report concludes:

"The fundamental problem in the field of social welfare or human relations is simplification; not primarily simplification within the national Government, although that is involved in the problem, but predominantly simplification of the organized relationships between the national Government on the one hand and state and local governments and the general public on the other."

It adds that "under the Constitution the major functions that lie within the field of social welfare are, in the main, within the jurisdiction of the several states. This is true of education, promotion of public health, labor legislation, employment relief, social security, child welfare and the care of the defective and delinquent. Even where the national government has exclusive legal authority and responsibility it often develops that administratively and practically the national government has to work co-operatively with the states and local governments, and that national legislation has a profound effect on state legislation and administration."

The first recommendation of this installment is for "greater integration of federal-state relationships in public-welfare work."

The Brookings Institution says its study indicates the United States will be "struggling with the problem of devising an efficient and economical system of administration for its welfare work for some years. It would seem that the national Government which is furnishing finances, leadership, and even exercising no small measure of coercion, should endeavor to develop an integrated system in the states, and it would further seem that first step in this direction would be integration in the national Government itself."

The report's actual proposals for removing all the confusion it points out are in the form of several choices. First is a separate cabinet department, as proposed by the President's committee. Second is coordination of all federal welfare activities in a single agency within the Department of Labor. Third is establishment of "a separate board or commission, rather than through a department with a single secretary."

The Brookings experts, however, have classified all governmental offices dealing with public welfare matters, and furnish a list of those which should be combined, together with those which—like the recreational activities or the bureau of home economics—should remain where they are.

New Scottsboro Sentence

DECATUR, Ala., July 23 (AP)—Imprisonment for 99 years was decreed yesterday for Andy Wright by the tenth jury in six years to return a guilty verdict in the "Scottsboro case."

History Shows Court Plan Was Opposed From the Start

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The shelving of President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court climaxes one of the greatest political struggles since the fight over slavery.

The beginnings of the conflict date back to Mr. Roosevelt's first term when Congress, at his request, passed unprecedented emergency legislation and the Supreme Court struck down much of it.

Chief among the measures to fall had been the Agricultural Adjustment Act, regulating farming, and the code provisions of the National Recovery Act, regulating industry.

Then the President stood for reelection and carried every state except Maine and Vermont. On Feb. 5 of this year he sent to a surprised Congress his proposal to reorganize the court.

Modern complexities, he said in his historic special message, call for a constant infusion of new blood in the courts. Older men, he added, are apt to cease inquiring and exploring into the present or the future.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed that Congress empower him to appoint six additional justices to the Supreme tribunal if incumbents past 70 years of age refused to retire. In addition, he suggested reorganization of the lower courts and of judicial procedure to speed litigation and give the Government a hearing in all cases involving the constitutionality of federal laws.

Opposed From the First

It was apparent from the first that his recommendations concerning the Supreme Court faced tremendous opposition in Congress.

Some Democrats joined Republicans in crying that the President was trying to "pack the court," and that his bill if passed would lead to dictatorship.

Administration supporters replied he was endeavoring only to "unpack" a court already "packed" against social and economic progress.

Despite the arguments of the latter, legislators known generally as liberals continued to split rapidly over the issue.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a campaigner for the President and co-author of the Administration's law regulating public utility holding companies, sided with the opposition. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Pro.) of Wisconsin, with whose father Senator Wheeler once had been a vice-presidential running mate, sided with the President. Senator George W. Norris (Ind. R) of Nebraska, an old independent ally of Mr. Roosevelt, contended the Administration measure was not the best way to attain New Deal objectives but agreed to vote for it if nothing better could be worked out.

The Senate became the battleground because all hands agreed it was there the legislation faced its greatest test. Many House members said there was no use of them going on record if the bill was destined to be killed by the other chamber. Apparently undaunted by the obstacles to his proposal, Mr. Roosevelt, at a Democratic victory dinner on March 4, urged action "now" to overcome Supreme Court "vetoes" of New Deal programs.

The President Insists

Again, on March 9, he discussed the issue with the country in a broadcast address.

"We must take action to save the Constitution from the court," he said on that occasion.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings was the first Administration witness at public hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said that Congress should permit the President to appoint new justices of "fresh outlook," who would not infringe on congressional powers.

Senator Wheeler, who by this time had assumed leadership of the opposition, read to the Judiciary Committee a letter from Chief Justice Hughes. An increase in the number of Supreme Court justices, Mr. Hughes said, "would not promote the efficiency of the court."

Opponents made increasing demands for abandonment of Supreme Court reorganization after the tribunal, on April 12, upheld the Wagner Labor Relations Act by a 5-to-4 decision.

When Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter, a consistent critic of New Deal enactments, announced his retirement on May 18, the opponents argued there was no longer any possible need for the President's bill. On that same day, the Senate Judiciary Committee, having completed its long public hearings, voted 10 to 8 to recommend rejection of the legislation.

Then the Supreme Court upheld the Social Security Act and the Judiciary Committe reported formally to the Senate that the bill represented "a needless, futile and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle."

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, afterward informed the President privately that the method of judicial reorganization he had proposed would have to be altered to win congressional approval.

On July 2 Administration forces in the Senate proposed a compromise bill to authorize the appointment of one additional justice each calendar year if incumbents past 75 did not retire.

Had this been enacted, the President could have made three appointments to the court by next Jan. 1—one to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement, another for this calendar year and a third for next year.

Debate Began July 5

The Senate began debate on the compromise bill on July 5, Senator Robinson daring opponents to attempt a filibuster and invoking drastic rules to prevent them talking the bill to death.

Senator Wheeler accused the Administration in turn of using "cheap" tactics.

Revolt against the legislation spread to the House on July 13, when Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, chairman of the powerful Judiciary Committee came out against it.

Senator Robinson died next day, and legislators generally agreed his passing was a hard blow to the court bill drive.

A truce was declared by both sides, but strategy conferences continued and the President wrote Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the acting Democratic leader, that opponents were taking advantage of the period of mourning.

Mr. Roosevelt reiterated that it was the duty of Congress, and especially of Democratic legislators, to approve reorganization of the judiciary, including the Supreme Court, at this session. The method, he said, was up to Congress.

Early this week, after Senator Robinson had been buried, Vice-President Garner took word to the President that a group of previously uncommitted Senators would vote to shelve the issue unless a compromise settlement were worked out quickly. The opponents already had been claiming enough votes to bury the bill.

The Vice-President asked the opposition yesterday to state its peace terms and was informed the Administration would have to drop any idea of enlarging the Supreme Court.

Today, the Senate shelved the legislation, sending it back to its Judiciary Committee, which agreed to draft a substitute eliminating provisions for Supreme Court enlargement.

Fatal Words on Court Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—This is what happened in the historic scene yesterday which marked the final defeat of the Supreme Court issue.

The time was about 2:30. Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky rose to his feet.

"I rise to ask unanimous consent to make a motion to recommit to the Committee on the Judiciary, Senate bill 1392, to reorganize the judicial branch of the Government, with all amendments thereto.

"I might say by way of explanation that after a very full and free hearing this morning the Committee on the Judiciary directed me to make this request with the understanding that it would be instructed to report a bill for the reform of the judiciary within 10 days, if the motion should prevail. I ask unanimous consent that I may be authorized to make the motion at this time.

The Vice-President repeated the request and asked if there were dissent. There was none. Senator Logan sought and secured consent to insert an undelivered speech on the issue in the Congressional Record.

Senator Johnson (R) of California asked:

"Mr. President, I desire to know what the judicial reform refers to. Does it refer to the Supreme Court or to the inferior courts?"

Senator Logan—I may say to the Senator from California that the Committee on the Judiciary this morning had an understanding that we did not think it was proper to embrace in the motion what it should refer to. The Senior Senator from Wyoming, Mr. O'Mahoney, wrote out what we had before us in the Committee on the Judiciary. It was a statement of what had been said, I believe, by the leader and some others, and that did not refer to the Supreme Court. That was not to be considered at all, I may say.

Senator Johnson—The Supreme Court is out of the way?

Senator Logan—The Supreme Court is out of the way.

Senator Johnson—Glory be to God! (applause).

The Vice-President—"The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Logan."

Senator McNary—"I ask for the yeas and nays."

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the chief clerk proceeded to call the roll. The result was announced—yeas 70, nays 20.

And the Congressional Record writes finis with these official words—

"So Mr. Logan's motion to recommit to the Committee on the Judiciary the Bill (S1392) to reorganize the judicial branch of the Government was agreed to."

New York Extends Public Utility Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23—Operators of hotels, apartment houses and office buildings buying public utility services and selling them to tenants at a charge separate from rental are subject to the New York State 2 per cent tax on public utility receipts which became effective July 1, the State Tax Commission says in an announcement distributed here today.

Mutual telephone companies and stock quotation concerns using leased wires also are liable for the tax, which was enacted by the Legislature upon the recommendation of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to yield $24,000,000 for unemployment relief financing.

Providing a gross income tax upon all public utilities, the new law also gives to cities the right to levy an additional 1 per cent locally, the proceeds of the tax to be used for the unemployment relief.

Under rules adopted by the commission after a conference this week, gross income of utilities was taken to mean all receipts from sales made and services rendered, including receipts from interest, dividends and royalties.

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SHEFFIELD, Ala.—Situated on the south side of the Tennessee River close to the Wilson Dam, Station WMSD here is closely linked with the business affairs of the district as evidenced in its call motto which proclaims that WMSD is "With Muscle Shoals District."

Located in the Tennessee Valley Authority, itself a project of perhaps great political significance, the Sheffield station's first call, "NRA," was given to it in November, 1933, when the National Recovery Act was in effect. In the latter part of 1935 the station assumed the present call.

At present WMSD's estimated daylight range is from 50 to 60 miles and its night range is from 30 to 40 miles. This range may be expected to increase slightly when the station's 168-foot vertical antenna mast now under construction, is finished.

Increased power, however, will cause no change in WMSD's program policy which has been directed toward giving entertaining and educational programs. In this policy news rates very highly on the station's program schedules.

The radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News," which are heard at 3:30 p. m., daily, are regarded by the WMSD management on an equal basis with the radio wire press service which the station also transmits. It is believed that nearly 80 per cent of the station's listening audience is tuned into the Monitor news. Horace McGregor, chief announcer, reads the Monitor news and is said to have his unusually good following because of his pleasing delivery.

Other staff officials of WMSD, which is owned by Dr. E. L. Chapman of Detroit, Mich., are Joe VanSandt, station manager, and Mrs. Beulah Sutton, program manager. WMSD radiocasts on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles.

This is article number 104 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, July 26.

Treasury Plans Classes For Enforcement Agents

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Treasury, seeking to make its law enforcement activities more effective, said July 20 it would give special training to enforcement agents during the next few months. A series of two-week training periods will be held for secret service, coast guard, narcotics, customs alcohol and tax agents. Procedure for searches and seizures, criminal investigation and the compilation of evidence will be emphasized.

"Attention will be given to the work of microscopists, ballistics experts, handwriting experts, physicists, chemists, ultra-violet ray technicians, photographers and technicians of the Treasury Department laboratories," the announcement said. The training assemblies will open July 26 in Boston, Detroit and San Francisco, with other cities scheduled as follows: Aug. 9, New York, Chicago and Seattle; Aug. 23, Atlanta, New Orleans and Denver; Sept. 7, Baltimore, Louisville and Kansas City; Sept. 20, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Chicago; Oct. 4, New York, New Orleans and St. Paul.

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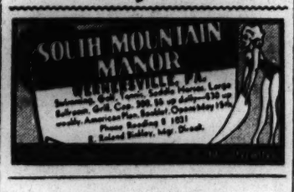

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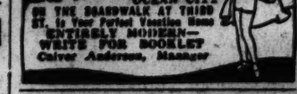

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Mrs. Fabyan Defeated—Allison's Game Improves—U.S. Davis Cup Team Named

Bees Three Games Behind Cards as Pirates Arrive

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bees have become the "Hitless Wonders" of the National League. They were hitless as early as the opening week of the season. Now, with 19 victories in their last 27 starts, they have become wonders. After winning their fourth straight from the Cardinals yesterday, 2 to 0, the locals were only three games removed from the first division. On June 27 they were in the cellar. No other club in big league company has matched this victory march. Nineteen out of 27 is a winning percentage of .704.

Visiting scribes study the Bees and emit words of amazement. Having traveled the circuit for the past month, they firmly admit that no other pitching staff in baseball can battle toe-to-toe with the one owned by Bill McKechnie. Bill has six starters—Lou Fette, Jim Turner, Danny MacFayden, Frank Gabler, Guy Bush and John Lanning. No other manager—and that includes the contending Giants and Cubs—can boast of six such hurlers. Each man can be depended upon to pitch an effective ball game against any and all rivals. If any of the first four teams in the standing possessed this mound group, it would walk away with the pennant race.

Nine Shutouts

Since the beginning of the campaign, Bee pitchers have delivered nine shutouts. Fette owns four of them. The Swarm has blanked the Cardinals and Dodgers three times apiece, the Phillies twice and the Pirates once. Furthermore, the opposition has scored only one run in 14 of Boston's triumphs. It seems incredible to the outsider that the locals are still in the second division.

However, this situation may soon be remedied. Such sensational defensive play cannot be denied a position in the money and the Bees may even have reached that goal before leaving on another road trip early next week. Tomorrow, which is Ladies' Day, the Bees play a single game with the Pirates. A doubleheader follows on Sunday. A clean sweep of this series, which is not improbable judging by the team's success with the Cardinals, would mean the advancement to fourth place. The Bees have finished on the long end of the score in three of their last five meetings with the Pittsburgh club.

The latest member of McKechnie's staff to make the headlines is MacFayden, who worked that series final against the Cards yesterday. Danny yielded only six hits, which he kept well scattered. He was aided by two double plays which Warstler and Cuccinello started. It was the veteran right-hander's second successive shutout, he having blanked the Reds at the Beehive last Saturday. He therefore had held the opposition to 11 hits and no runs in his most recent 18 innings of hurling.

Six for Danny

MacFayden was off to a poor start this season. For a while McKechnie was considering the demotion of Danny to the relief ranks. That possibility has vanished, however. Dan now has six victories as compared with 12 defeats.

In winning seven of their 10 engagements with the West during the current home stand, Bee pitchers have limited opposing batters to an average of 6.3 hits and 1.8 runs for each nine innings. They stopped the always dangerous Cardinals to the tune of five runs in 38 innings.

The Bees managed 10 hits facing Silas Johnson yesterday. Everyone hit except MacFayden, who rarely does. Garms and Moore each had two singles in four tries, Debs scoring his team's first run in the first inning. After singling through First Baseman Johnny Mize, and taking second while Warstler was being thrown out and Di Maggio was getting a pass, Garms dashed home when Cuccinello pushed a single to center field. The other Boston run was unearned, in the eighth, as a result of a wild throw by Stu Martin, Cardinal second baseman.

Interest in the pennant race centered on the Polo Grounds in New York today, where the Giants entertain the Cubs in the most important series of the month. As they met in the opening battle this afternoon, the Cubs were in first place by the margin of a single game, with the Terrymen second.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—The eyes of practically all tournament-playing golfers are now turning in the direction of the Pacific coast, as public park players, low handicap amateurs, and professionals prepare to head that way during the coming month.

The first of the important events is due week after next, when the Amateur Public Links championship for teams and individuals begins at San Francisco, where the Harding Memorial Park will entertain them from Aug. 9 to 14. This tournament has become more and more impressive of late years, until now the sixteenth renewal will bring out almost as strong a field as the amateur itself.

It has become so strong, in fact, that the United States Golf Association has had to tighten up the restrictions, so that now a public-links golfer is not only ineligible for the other, but cannot even try out in the preliminaries for it. Four may represent any city and its suburbs or, if there is no city team, one suburb only can send a team. Thus, New York City will be entitled to only one team, and Brooklyn, Queens or Bronx players cannot compose another quartet.

Teams Already Determined

These teams have already been determined for the most part, and the prospects are that even the long journey to the coast will not deter eastern cities from being fully represented. Under the terms of the competition, as is eminently suitable, a city may pay the expenses of its representatives to the event, and also an allowance of not more than six dollars a day while present at the championship.

The professionals, also, are about to head in that direction, including the newly returned Ryder Cup players, who arrived here early this week from England. Today they will launch their home tour with the big Chicago open tournament at Medinah Country Club, Chicago, followed by a similar event at St. Paul, also open to amateurs. Then they will make an exclusively professional tour of the northwest, starting at Seattle on Aug. 5, and running through the following two weeks.

The National Amateur

But the biggest event of all, the National amateur, though the actual event comes last, is the first to settle into its stride. On 31 links, scattered all the way from Massachusetts to Hawaii, players will compete for the places left vacant after allowing for those exempt from qualifying, by reason of previous victories in the championship, or by foreign reputation sufficient to permit their admission, in the opinion of the committee. There will be a total of 180, which is the limit fixed. On an average, one in every three may get in with the percentage slightly lower in the case of the larger cities.

Tacoma, Washington, due to local reasons, leads the way today, with Massachusetts following on Monday, at the Brae Burn Country Club. The balance of the qualifying tournaments will be staged on Tuesday. Then all who have come through the test will have a little rest, not being due at Portland, Ore., until Aug. 23, when, at the Alderwood Country Club, the final tests will begin, consisting of 18 holes of stroke play, with 120 survivors and ties, competing in a second stroke-play round to bring this down to 64. Then six match-play rounds, four at 18 holes, and the last two at 36, to determine the title holder.

Hoogerhyde Wins U. S. Archery Title

LANCASTER, Penna., July 23 (AP)—Russ Hoogerhyde, Clarendon Hills, Ill., won the national men's title at the 57th annual target meet of the National Archery Association with a total score of 2865 points.

E. Pikula, Cleveland, Ohio, was second with 2599 and E. H. Turnock, Wilkinsburg, Penna., third with 2509.

Mrs. Gladys Hammer, 1936 champion, won the women's double American with a score of 1227. Miss Jean Tenney, from Clear Springs, Md., the 1937 women's titlist, was second with 1160 points.

The 1938 tourney will be held at San Francisco.

Bay State Scorers

LANCASTER, Penna., July 23 (AP)—Scores of Massachusetts entrants in the National Archery Association's annual target meeting yesterday were:

Men's First American Round

J. F. Waterman, Belmont	89—615
R. Willcox, South Egremont	86—560
C. H. Warner, Springfield	69—325
B. J. Seaman, Medford	70—358
J. W. Andrews, Chicopee	48—188

Men's Second American Round

Waterman	89—637
Willcox	84—504
Warner	71—375
Seaman	70—308
Andrews	44—184

Men's Double York

Waterman	236—1246
Willcox	159—767
Warner	105—427
Seaman	99—343
Andrews	15—47

Women's First American Round

Mrs. C. H. Warner, Springfield	56—256
Alice B. Andrews, Chicopee	55—233
Mrs. Teresa C. Goldich, Newtonville	51—217
Miss Margaret Eagan, Worcester	64—246
Elizabeth B. Andrews, Chicopee	66—232

Women's Second American Round

Miss Beveridge	89—591
Mrs. Warner	61—172
Alice Andrews	48—156
Mrs. Goldich	58—242
Elizabeth Andrews	42—170
Miss Eagan	61—277

Polish Star Arrives

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, woman's tennis champion of Poland for the past eight years and finalist in the all-England tennis championships at Wimbledon, arrived here last night in the S. S. Washington. She will play in tournaments at Seabright, N. J., East Hampton, N. Y., Rye, N. Y., Maidstone, Forest Hills, Boston, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Sweetser and Knowles Tie

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23 (AP)—Jesse Sweetser of New York, former British amateur golf champion, shot a 74 yesterday, two over par, and tied young Bobby Knowles Jr. of Brookline, Mass., and Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., for medal honors in the Newport Country Club's eleventh invitation golf tournament. A field of 80 played.

Giants Purchase Three

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 23 (AP)—The Jamestown Northern League team yesterday announced the sale of three players to the New York Giants. They were John (Red) Dzuira of Chicago, shortstop; Catcher Dominic Castro of San Pedro, Calif., and Joe Cavosie, outfielder, from Ironwood, Mich.

Amusements

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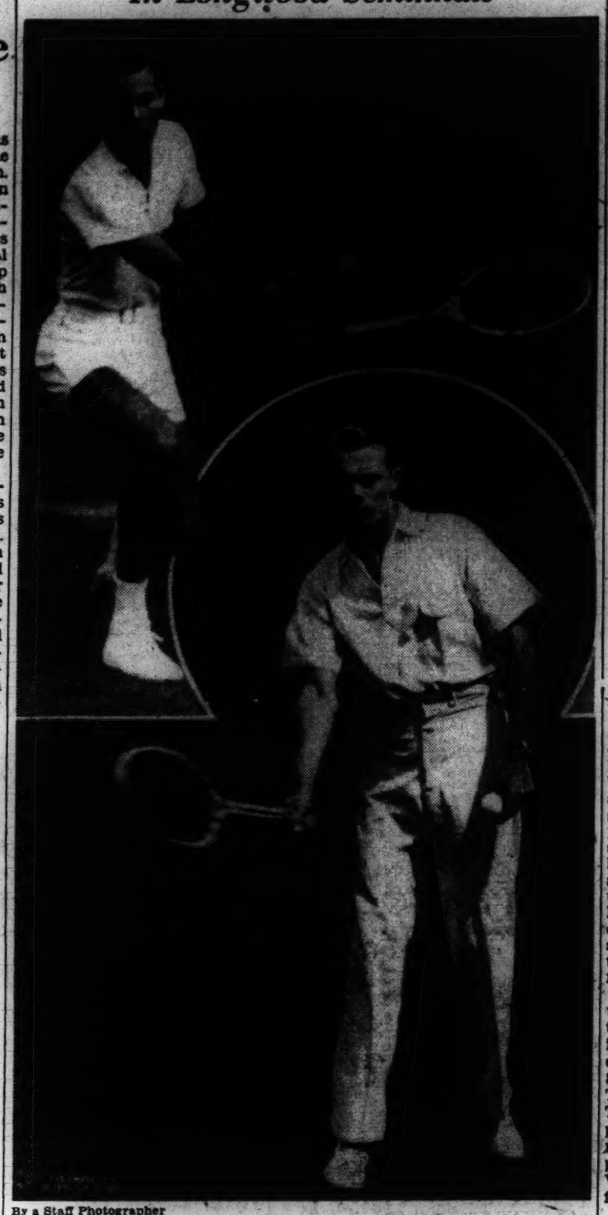
HARVARD SQUARE KIR 4500
"SLIM"
Henry Fonda Pat O'Brien
"CALL IT A DAY"
Olivia de Havilland Roland Young

In Longwood Semifinals



By a Staff Photographer

Gardner Mulloy (Upper) and Robert Harman

Mulloy, of Miami, Meets Wilmer Allison, Who Has Two Loops on Bowl, in Round Before Final Today, While Harman, Oakland, Calif., Seeded Second to the Two-Time Winner, Meets His Doubles Partner, Gilbert Hunt of Washington, in Other Semifinal Match

Allison Appears Set To Take Longwood Bowl Home Saturday

After defeating Vernon Marcum of St. Petersburg, Fla., 6—1, 6—3, in the quarter finals, without seeming to extend himself, Wilmer Allison appears well on his way to permanent possession of the Longwood Bowl. All he has to do now is to win two matches—today's semifinal and tomorrow's final on the Chestnut Hill turf courts.

Winning yesterday in straight sets, the Texas veteran appeared to have fully recovered from his handicap, and his vast knowledge of tournament play is going to be a factor that will be hard to beat. Not so much a hard driving and spectacular player, Allison is smooth, and while seeming to take his time he does not try to put the ball away as much as he allows his opponent to make the errors.

From the exhibition he put on yesterday it would lead one to believe that he might not have been as badly off as he let on.

Hunt Taxed to Limit

In downing Norbert Burgess, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6, Gilbert Hunt was taxed to the limit and there is still doubt in the minds of many that Hunt is the better player. In the first set Hunt started off with a bang by winning the first four games but at this point the Chicagoan seemed to visibly shake himself and lost only one of the next eight games.

In the second set Burgess seemed worried for the first time in the tourney and lost two games through double faults.

In the third and final set he staged a fine rally to carry the game to 8—6. It was the finest match yet staged with both boys hitting hard. Hunt seemed to be much the better at the net. Also his service was much the stronger.

One of the major disappointments of the day was the poor showing made by Paul Guibord in his match against Robert Harman, 6—0, 6—1. Harman took the first 10 games and on the eleventh Guibord only won by a fluke.

Upset in Doubles

The major upset of the day came when the No. 1 seeded doubles team of Norman Bickel and Burgess were beaten in straight sets by George Toley of Los Angeles and Marcum, 6—4, 6—3. In this match the two top-seeded players seemed unable to get started despite the fact that their opponents were not playing exceptionally good tennis. Bickel and Burgess won the Big Ten doubles championship this year and last and looked like they would be sure of entering the finals but both boys missed simple shots, especially high lobs, that should have been put away for points. Very likely the hard, three-set match that Burgess had just finished with Hunt was too much for the University of Chicago youth.

Guibord and Ed Fuller downed John Gow and James Thackera, 6—4, 10—8 to enter today's semifinals against Toley and Marcum. In the other doubles Hunt and Harman, seeded No. 2, won in straight sets over Mulloy and Jarvis, 6—4, 6—4. And a little later the Murphy twins downed Sam Fitch and Dick Murphy by an easy score of 6—1, 6—2.

The doubles in the men's division has drawn considerable attention as it seems to be a game that pleases the spectators more than singles. Yesterday's matches were well attended.

It had been the plan to take both today and Saturday to clear up the semifinals with the finals on Sunday but after a week of fine weather and fast play the officials announced late yesterday afternoon that the finals would be held Saturday.

U. S. Amateur Champion In Bald Peak Tourney

MELVIN VILLAGE, N. H., July 23 (AP)—Led by Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, national amateur golf champion, and four former amateur titlists, more than 100 of the East's outstanding tournament players teed off today in the three-day Bald Peak medal-match play tournament. Eddie Driggs of Garden City, L. I., last year's winner, did not defend his title.

Fischer's predecessors entered with him were Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, Boston, Jess Sweetser and Max Marston. Other entries were George Voigt, New York, 1935 Bald Peak victor, a semifinalist last year; Mark Stuart, runner-up for two years; Gene Homans of Montclair, N. J.; Dick Chapman and Bill Meany of Greenwich, Conn.; Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., and Ray Bellows and Willie Turnesa, both recent winners of the New York State and metropolitan amateur titles.

Gillespie and McGehee Reach the Final Round

HAVERFORD, Penna., July 22 (AP)—Billy Gillespie of Atlanta and Billy McGehee of New Orleans advanced to the finals of the national juniors' interscholastic tennis championship today.

Gillespie, 16-year-old student at the Scarborough (N. Y.) School, defeated M. C. Hooper of Tulsa, Okla., who yesterday eliminated the defending champion, Robert Low, of Wallingford, Conn. The score was 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. McGehee, holder of the southern junior title, vanquished Dick McKee of Miami Beach, Fla., 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, in the other semifinal match.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	24	.696
Chicago	50	33	.602
Detroit	48	32	.600
Boston	43	38	.531
Cleveland	40	38	.513
Washington	31	45	.408
St. Louis	26	53	.329
Philadelphia	23	56	.291

Results July 22

Detroit 17, Boston 4.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 13, New York 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	52	30	.634
New York	52	32	.619
Pittsburgh	44	37	.543
St. Louis	42	40	.512
Boston	40	44	.476
Brooklyn	34	48	.425
Cincinnati	32	47	.405
Philadelphia	32	52	.381

Results July 22

New York 6, Cincinnati 5.
Boston 2, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 16, Brooklyn 1.

Mrs. Van Ryn Wins; Faces Miss Pedersen

The finals in the Longwood Cricket Club's 45th annual invitation tennis tourney will get under way tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. John Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, meeting Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., for high honors in the women's singles.

This morning's play saw Marjorie Van Ryn down Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, the No. 1 seeded player. The score: 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

The local girl, who was pushed to the limit to eliminate Bonnie Miller Banks of Los Angeles in the quarterfinals, 6—4, 6—4, started off in fine style to take the first set at 6—4. Winning the first two games with the loss of only four points, Mrs. Fabyan displayed the best form that she has yet shown here. In the later part of this set Mrs. Van Ryn began to play better, changing her style of game. She had been playing a defensive style but now started forging to the net to make fast placements and half volleys that gave her opponent considerable trouble.

Fine Recovery

In the second set Mrs. Van Ryn displayed one of the finest recoveries that has ever been witnessed here. The local player started this set off by winning on her own service and kept her opponent running from one side of the court to the other. In the second game, Mrs. Van Ryn began to assume control of the situation when she took the next three games with the loss of only two points. She rushed the net and never allowed Mrs. Fabyan to come to a halt or rush the net to make a smash. She finished the set with three fine placements down the side line while her opponent just looked on. In the last three games she scored seven placements that left the Beverly Farms matron flat-footed.

After the rest the two girls returned to the court to finish one of the most exciting sets thus far seen in this tourney. The first game was carried to deuce, then two out by Sarah gave Mrs. Van Ryn the game. The second game also went to the Texas girl but here the top-seeded player took a hand and won, the next two games when she made two placements in the first and Mrs. Van Ryn double faulted for the final point in the second.

Mrs. Van Ryn broke her opponent's serve in the sixth game to even the score at three-all. In the next two games Mrs. Fabyan hit fine form, making six placements. After 5—3 in favor of Mrs. Fabyan, the Texas girl took command of the situation with cool precision worked her opponent from corner to corner and then down the side line would go a scorching placement that was impossible to reach. This seemed to worry Mrs. Palfrey, for she netted two and sent two out in the tenth game and dropped the eleventh at 40-love.

In the twelfth and final game, Mrs. Fabyan serving, she won the first point on an out. Second, third and fourth points went to Mrs. Van Ryn when she made a placement and Sarah netted two. The final point was made when Mrs. Van Ryn worked to the net to place a hot one down the side line for match point.

Second Straight Final

Miss Pedersen, sixth ranking player in the nation, today reached the final round with a 6—4, 6—4 triumph over Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr., the former Virginia Rice of Boston, who ranks 11th nationally.

It was the second straight year Miss Pedersen has reached the Longwood final. Last year Alice Marble, national champion, beat her in the final.

Miss Pedersen was hard pressed to defeat Mrs. Johnson, who in an upset yesterday eliminated Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, ranked fourth nationally. Miss Pedersen had passed through the quarterfinals with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Hope Knowles, of Philadelphia.

Sectional Golf

Pairings and starting times in the sectional qualifying round for the U. S. amateur golf championship at the Blue Hill Country Club, Canton, Monday follow:

9:30 A. M.
T. Dennie Boardman, Myopia Hunt C., South Hamilton, Mass.
Francis T. Galvin, Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.

9:35 A. M.
Joseph I. Melanson, Salem C. C., Salem, Mass.
Leo R Brown, Sandy Burr C. C., Wayland, Mass.

9:40 A. M.
Allan V. Ellis, The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
John O. Levinson, Webhannet G. C., Kennebunk Beach, Maine

9:45 A. M.
Franklin T. Pfaelzer Jr., The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
Guy S. Hayes, Dedham C. & Polo C., Dedham, Mass.

9:50 A. M.
Harold N. Munges Jr., Lake Sunapee C. C., New London, N. H.
Frederick J. Wright Jr., Trapelo G. C., Kendall Green, Mass.

9:55 A. M.
Edward E. Lowery, Charles River C. C. Newton Centre, Mass.
John P. Burke, Wanumetonomy G. & C. C., Newport, R. I.

10:00 A. M.
Robert W. Knowles Jr., The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
Johnnie Kerr, Mayfield C. C., South Euclid, Ohio.

10:05 A. M.
Morton Bright, Radium Springs C., Albany, Georgia.
Edward P. Martin, Sandy Burr C. C., Wayland, Mass.

10:10 A. M.
Joseph P. Lynch, Blue Hill C. C., Canton, Mass.
Leo Martin, Sandy Burr C. C., Wayland, Mass.

10:15 A. M.
Charles B. Round, Wannamoisett C. C., Rumford, R. I.
Earle B. Seeley Jr., New Haven C. C., New Haven, Conn.

Players—30, Places—6

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Dizzy Dean beat the Giants for his tenth consecutive victory and his 18th win of the season.

Yale Golfers Win Again

WOODHALL SPA, Eng., July 23 (AP)—The touring team of Yale University golfers defeated the Northeast Group, 6 matches to 4, today in the English international trials.

And Talking of... Golf

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Well, it has been a great year for British professional golf after all. The Ryder Cup went West, it is true; but within a fortnight that disappointment had been offset by two British triumphs at the expense of American opposition—in the Open championship at Carnoustie (Scotland) and the subsequent match between the winner there, Henry Cotton, and Densmore Shute (P. G. A. champion of the U. S. A.) for the unofficial "match-play championship of the world."

You may object to that title being used in connection with the match, since there is no "official" world's championship at golf and strong feeling exists in certain quarters against the institution of one. But you can hardly deny that, if any man may be justly described today as No. 1 in the wide, wide world, that man is Henry Cotton.

Just consider what he has done this summer. From, say, the first day of the Ryder Cup match between the crack professionals of Britain and the United States on the Southport and Ainsdale course.

Well, no, perhaps we'll start the day after that, for in the 36-hole foursomes, which opened the proceedings, Cotton did not distinguish himself. He was teamed with A. H. Padgham, winner of the British Open last year, and, though he was steadier than his partner, that is not saying much. For Padgham was extraordinarily erratic and lacked confidence on the greens.

Dudley and Nelson Win

As Cotton's great difficulty was getting onto the greens, Britain's top couple were hardly convincing. And they went down before Ed Dudley and Byron Nelson by 4 and 2. You may remember that Ralph Guldahl and Tony Manero, U. S. A., beat A. J. Lacey and W. J. Cox—another gamble in partnership that failed to come off—by 2 and 1; C. A. Whitcombe, the British captain, and D. J. Rees, a young Welsh assistant, halved with Gene Sarazen and Densmore Shute; and Percy Alliss and R. Burton, Great Britain, defeated H. G. Picard and Johnny Revolta by 2 and 1. All of which meant that Great Britain had to win five of the eight singles on the second day, to prevent the Americans gaining their first Ryder Cup victory on British soil.

It is a matter of ancient history now that the task was not accomplished and for the first time the Cup went to a team not playing in its own country. Rees and S. L. King, two assistant professionals playing in their first Ryder Cup match, were the heroes of the day—the former staged a brilliant recovery in the second 18 of the 36 holes and beat Nelson by 3 and 1, the latter halved with Shute after being 4 down with 11 to play—and the only other Britisher to avoid defeat was Cotton, who beat Manero by 5 up and 3 to play.

Cotton was placed No. 4 on the British team and I cannot truthfully say that he played great golf. Manero's lack of consistency had a great deal to do with the result. To round off the narrative it should be added, perhaps, that Guldahl beat Padgham by 8 up and 7 to play; Sarazen beat Percy Alliss by 1 up; Sam Snead beat Burton, 5 and 4; Dudley beat Alfred Perry, 2 and 1; and Picard beat A. J. Lacey by the same margin.

A Different Cotton

But it was a very different Cotton that we saw in action a few days later in the British Open championship, facing what was accounted to be the strongest American "invasion" ever known. The visitors had shown themselves so full of effective confidence in the Ryder Cup match, so capable with the English ball, so impervious to bad weather conditions, so adept at recovering from awkward situations and so impressive in their chipping and putting, that it was hard to believe they could be kept out of the leading places at Carnoustie. Walter Hagen, their captain, described them as the best American professional team ever sent to Britain and one could not blink the fact that, on the two previous occasions when a Ryder Cup team entered for the British Open, the Americans filled eight out of the first 10 places and five out of the first six, no Britisher being able to end up higher than third.

Now Cotton studied the matter very carefully. Before the competition started he spent 10 days or so on the 7200-yard course, which has gained greatly in difficulty by a sweeping reduction in the number of bunkers on it and the substitution of a few in very awkward places. Cotton thinks it is a great course. And he certainly played great golf on it, in weather conditions so foul that the organizers several times found themselves considering the advisability of ordering play to cease.

Rained and Rained

It rained and rained and rained. A big crowd jostled around in a sea of umbrellas. And in the center of it all Cotton strode on his final round like a robot. Out in 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 3 4—35. Home in 4 4 4 3 4 5 3 4 5—36. Making a total of 71 and a grand aggregate of 290. This earned for him his second victory. The first was at Sandwich in 1934.

There can be no doubt that this year's was by far the more meritorious performance. His touch on the sodden greens, his imperturbability through a series of adventures and misadventures, won him the highest praise.

The Americans got away to a bad start and never recovered from it, as you can see by a glance at the returns of the 12 most successful competitors for the four rounds. They were:

T. H. Cotton	74	72	73	71	—290
R. A. Whitcombe	72	70	74	76	—292
C. Lacey, U. S. A.	76	73	70	73	—293
C. A. Whitcombe	73	71	74	76	—294
Byron Nelson, U. S. A.	75	76	71	74	—296
Ed Dudley, U. S. A.	70	74	78	75	—297
A. H. Padgham (holder)	72	74	76	76	—298
A. J. Lacey	75	73	75	75	—298
W. Laidlaw	77	72	73	76	—298
Horton Smith, U. S. A.	77	71	79	73	—299
Ralph Guldahl, U. S. A.	77	72	74	77	—300
Sam Snead, U. S. A.	75	74	75	76	—300

The scores and positions of the other American entrants were:

Densmore Shute	73	73	76	80	—302
H. Picard	76	77	76	80	—263
Walter Hagen	77	72	80	81	—300
Johnny Revolta	76	76	83	76	—311
R. A. Cruickshank	78	74	77	85	—314

The only amateur who qualified to take part in the four deciding rounds was A. D. Locke, South Africa. He finished eighteenth with 74 74 77 79—304.

After the way Cotton played in the Open it was no surprise that he defeated Densmore Shute by 6 and 5 in their 72-holes money-match for £500 ($2000) at Walton Heath, July 12 and 13. Both played splendidly and I will let the figures speak for themselves. They were:

Cotton, out	4	5	4	4	3	3	5	5	3—36
Shute, out	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	5	4—36
Cotton, home	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—35
Shute, home	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—36
Cotton, out	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4—36
Shute, out	3	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	5—35
Cotton, home	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—34
Shute, home	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—37
Cotton, out	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3—33
Shute, out	3	4	5	4	3	3	5	4	4—35
Cotton, home	3	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4—36
Shute, home	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4—38
Cotton, out	5	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	3—34
Shute, out	5	3	5	3	3	3	4	4	4—34
Cotton, home	5	3	2	4					—14
Shute, home	5	4	3	4					—16

How can people ever reach the stage of playing the sort of tip-top, consistent golf that these figures indicate? The answer, of course, is by intense application to detail, by long and arduous preparation. In short, by

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May
"Unstinted spade-work."

Parker Draws Austin in The Opening Singles

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—The United States benched Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta today and nominated Frankie Parker of Milwaukee for the opening singles match of the challenge round for the Davis tennis cup.

Parker will play Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin at Wimbledon tomorrow. The second singles match will follow immediately with Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., opposed to Charles E. Hare.

For the doubles match to be played Monday, the United States nominated Budge and Gene Mako of Los Angeles. The British doubles selections were C. R. D. Tuckey and F. H. D. Wilde. Both teams were instructed they could change their doubles selections up until an hour before match time.

Reverse Pairings Tuesday

The pairings will be reversed for the final singles matches Tuesday with Parker and Hare in the lead-off position.

The dope heavily favors the United States to win the cup for the first time since it was lost to France in Germantown, Penna., in 1927. France held the cup until 1933 when Great Britain won it, to hold ever since.

No one was particularly surprised at the shakeup in the American team after Grant's defeats at the hands of Heinrich Henkel and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm in the interzone finals with Germany last week end.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Co-operative Homelife Plan for Employed Girls

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To One Group of Business Girls Who Must Live in Lodgings

The Hemenway Is Truly Home—The Association for Independent Co-operative Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five o'clock in Boston, like five o'clock in many another large city brings its army of women toilers hurrying forth from office and store and factory. Where are they going, these women of all ages and sizes—these clerks and stenographers, glove-menders and secretaries, waitresses and manicurists? Some of them look prosperous, and some of them look poor. Some are beautifully dressed but hungry-faced. Some look happy, and some as if they had no home.

It is not easy to look happy, or well-fed or even well-dressed, if a girl is alone in the world and earning only $12 or $15 a week. If she lives out in the suburbs she must spend most of her salary just for room and board. If she lives in town, to save carfares, she must live in the tenement district if she is to obtain a room at all, in the ordinary run of things, and eat all her meals in cafeterias.

Pay What They Can Afford

From these thousands of Boston working women, however, one might pick out a group hurrying to The Hemenway, hurrying with as joyous an expectancy as if their own families and firesides awaited them. They are members of The Association for Independent Co-operative Living, and The Hemenway, says the printed description, "is a co-operative house where business girls and women may live together at reasonable rates under attractive homelike conditions."

They pay whatever they can afford, and never more than $10 a week for room and board. If a girl earns $25 a week she may be required to pay the maximum, but again she may not. It depends on the circumstances. A girl who goes to The Hemenway after a period of unemployment, with heavy debts to be paid off, for example, will not be required to pay perhaps more than $8 a week until she is free from debt. One who has family obligations may be asked only $7 a week. Whatever the executive board may agree upon as her "share" she has equal status with all others of the 40 members who make up the Hemenway "family."

The Hemenway has no restrictions concerning age, race, creed or occupation. References are required. Situated at 11 Nassau Street, in the old theatre district, the roomy, comfortable house of four stories, on an amazingly quiet little side street, is within ten minutes' walk of the shopping centre. There is practically nothing of the institution about it. The large living room, with wide brick fireplace and logs ready for burning, with piano, cosy armchairs and couches, and fresh flowers in vases here and there, is for general use. The bedrooms are individual, all furnished differently, with pretty cheery curtains and coverlets, attractive though inexpensive furniture, and carefully worked out color schemes which immediately convey an impression of both happiness and repose. Some of the rooms show many years of occupancy by the same person and touches of that person's own taste in furniture or furnishings which she has added.

From Many Occupations

From all occupations come these "co-operators," from the making of garments, the selling of goods behind a counter, the typing of letters, the running of an adding machine, and many others. They make their own beds each morning before they leave the house. They take turns changing the dishes at table, and thus eliminate the services of a waitress. Once in two weeks their rooms are thoroughly cleaned for them, but the rest of the time they take care of them. A hired cook prepares the wholesome breakfast and the dinner served in the evening. Any resident may help herself to the lunch materials set out every morning. That is, she may put up for herself as many sandwiches as she wishes, for there will be no one there to count.

Many lifelong friendships have been formed at The Hemenway. Often two girls, as they progress to better jobs or larger salaries, will go off together and share an apartment somewhere. If one of the associates marries while living at the house the parlor is prettily decorated if she desires a home wedding. Some of them remain, year after year, making The Hemenway their real home. As the maximum rate for room and board cannot be exceeded, the resident who stays on after she has earned a good position and substantial salary, finds many ways of contributing what her appreciation demands. As there are no paid executives, such a person may give generously of her time and service or may make financial donations.

Miss Bertha Hazard, president of the Association, is its founder. She is a graduate of Vassar College and before developing this co-operative enterprise in 1906 had distinguished herself for her educational work in Boston. She was co-director of a private school in Back Bay, and it was the mother of some children who attended her school—Mrs. Augustus Hemenway—who became the original sponsor of the home. Hence its name. The house has never received any endowment. Managed efficiently and wisely, with very little subsidizing of any sort, it has met the needs of probably thousands of working girls.

Miss Mary E. Driscoll, well known in Boston as a member of the city's Licensing Board, is vice-president of the Association. She has lived at The Hemenway since its beginning, and was one of the first persons to take a room there. Her connection, during recent years, with the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee, has if anything deepened her interest in developing a genuine home atmosphere at 11 Nassau Street. Evidence of her personal touch is noticeable in many of the rooms, while Miss Hazard in like manner has scattered her treasures of antique brass and copper and her collection of paintings throughout the house.

P. P. S.

GARDENING

The Hose and Your Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the hot days of late July and August seem to wilt our flowers, too many of us rush to put the hose into operation. There is a certain charm and fascination about a hose. It is long, slender, and comes in various shades of colors. It engenders a comforting glow of satisfaction to feel that one is helping the plants which produce beauty for us. As one connects the hose with the sill faucet, there is a thrill of anticipation. Beloved flowers are thirsty; a little pleasant labor and all will be well.

However, the candid truth about the matter is not so simple! The hose is not the first thing to think about when dry, hot weather arrives. Save the hose for a period!

The first requisite is soil of good "tilth" for successful growth and blooming in midsummer. Keep the earth soft and thoroughly pulverized. Experience has shown that one secures better blooms when the soil is stirred every other day. This keeps a layer of fine soil particles to serve as a blanket to prevent moisture evaporation.

If and when it seems advisable to use a hose, there is one simple rule: Soak the soil thoroughly. And then, after a crust starts to form, cultivate the soil to restore the good tilth.

H. S. P.

We Took To the Woods

An Adventure in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jefferson, Ore.

Did you ever notice (said a new acquaintance) how most city people work and save and plan for 11 months out of the year in order to spend the remaining month, or perhaps only two weeks, on a vacation to the country, in the mountains, at the seashore or in the forests? My husband and I did that way for several years and then we decided to reverse the situation. Why not spend the whole year in the country, taking trips to a city now and then to keep ourselves in touch with metropolitan ways, we asked.

If we had been city-born and bred we probably never would have considered moving to the country to stay. Two weeks of rusticating would have been enough to last us a year. But we were from and of the country, which meant that an urge for the "wide open spaces" had always remained with us. My husband had been a forest ranger before studying art in the city, where I was doing likewise. Beginning, however, to realize that we had talent rather than genius and that it takes a long time to be able to earn a living from art alone, he turned to work as a skilled artisan, while I did decorative maps and such things.

Our combined income would have been considered affluent in my little country home town, but in the city it almost all went for unavoidable expenses. And in the meantime we were, year after year, spending our days as well as our nights under the glare of electric lights and in close, cooped-up quarters, looking forward eagerly to that annual vacation.

* * *

Then my husband's father wrote to him of a fine, "open-timber" forty-acre section of land, near his own home, which was for sale at an unbelievably low price. "Thought you might like to hear about it," Dad had added, with a sort of gentle hint implied, for he had mourned to see his big, strong outdoor son confine himself in the city.

The letter came to us at the end of a long, hard winter. Spring was near. We longed to be out of doors. Should we wait until the summer vacation time came around, or should we cut loose from the "safe, steady job" and rented apartment of the city and strike out on an Adventure of our own? We decided on the latter course. It had taken all we could make to live in the city. Surely we could make enough to live on simply in the country.

* * *

Our minds made up, we scarcely could wait to get started on our new life. By taking the money we had set aside for an emergency fund, and selling our expensive electrical appliances, and our furniture, we had enough to buy the "40," some needed equipment, and a half interest in a lumber mill.

"Our place" had no house on it, but it did have a long shedlike building and we moved into it for the summer. We both loved to picnic and camp out, so it was no hardship for us. How we did enjoy that spring and summer! A home of our own! It seemed very wonderful. During the summer my husband built a garage with snug, warm, shipshape living quarters at one end, ready for winter. We carefully planned our place—all the buildings to be made of logs, with special construction and artistic designs. We wanted everything to be just right, hence the temporary garage-residence. We are building for a lifetime, and we didn't want to be hurried about it.

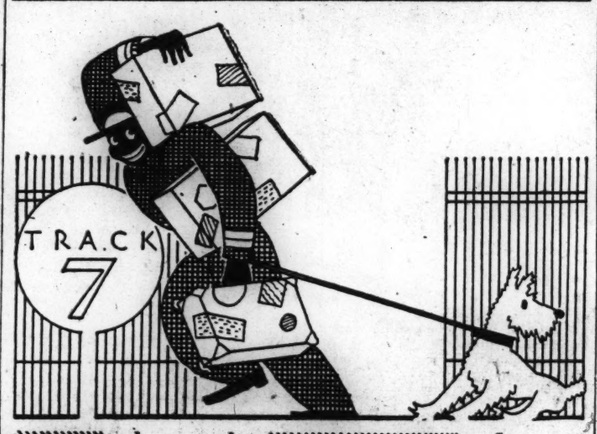
* * *

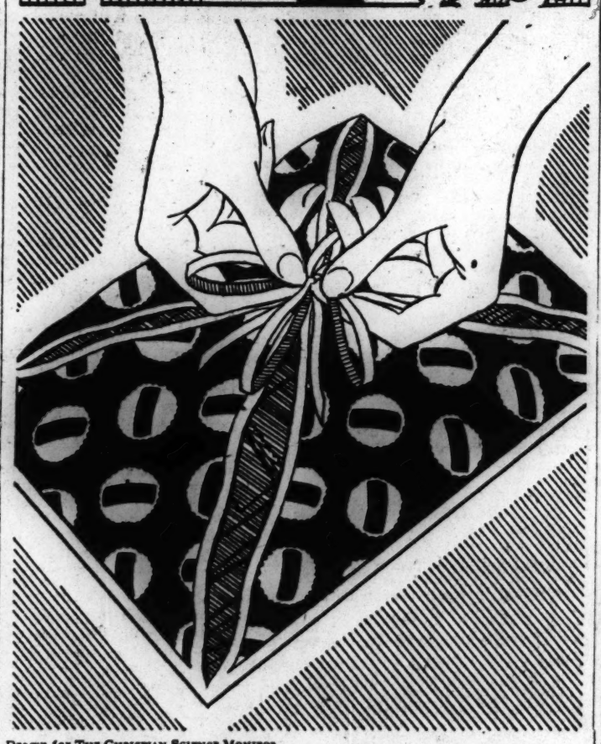
We have been on our place two years and a half now, and all the buildings are done except the house. It was the most important, so we saved it until the last. We are just starting it now—we have some ideas from the Monitor which we intend to use in it. We have left a semicircle of tall pines at the back of our buildings, and in the front we are putting shade trees and low, ornamental plantings. There are mountains in the near distance. It is a beautiful location. We have bees, chickens, cows and a garden. We live—and live well, and have our own home. And are we happy!

And on stormy days and long winter evenings we sketch, etch, and paint. We've even sold a few pictures in a near-by large city. Maybe we'll be artists yet!

G. A. S.

A Friday Column





Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Case Like This Can Easily Be Made to Fit Any Suitcase. A Simple Device—and Most Convenient! It Insures the Freshness of Extra Dress or Blouse Since It May Be Packed at the Last Minute and Serves to Keep Them Free From Contact With Other Contents of the Bag. Instructions in the Accompanying Article

A Case for That Extra Dress

Easily Made to Fit Any Bag, It Simplifies Packing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A simple device that will insure the freshness of the extra dress in an overnight bag is the easily made case which may be packed last upon leaving and lifted out the first thing upon arrival, thus keeping the freshly pressed dress crisp and ready to wear because it has been entirely free from contact with other contents of the bag.

For the college girl, the public speaker, the business woman or the week-end vacationist, these little cases will prove indispensable necessities and they are so inexpensively and simply made, that several may be acquired both for personal use and for very acceptable gifts.

Three fourths of a yard of material is needed. This may be of silk, moiré, poplin, cotton or of any material that has a firm background. The only other requirements are one bolt of bias tape in a contrasting or matching color; one five-cent sheet of cotton batting and two stiff cardboards.

The method for making the case is quite simple. First measure the inside of the bag that is to be fitted. If it is for an overnight bag, the measurements will be about 10 by 14 inches; if for a suitcase, 10 by 18 inches. Take two ordinary cardboards, the kind that come from the laundry in shirts or to pack dresses. Cut the two cardboards exactly the same size. Put aside one board for the case and on the other find the exact center of the board. Then with a ruler, draw a line diagonally from end to end through the center. There will be four triangular sections which are the patterns for the flaps.

With a sharp scissors, cut these four flaps first for the pattern and then from the material. Cut the padding of one thickness from the cotton sheeting to fit board. Padding is used on both sides of the board. Cover both sides of the board with a strip of the material 10 by 14 inches, or the measurements of the board, and baste all along the edge, leaving a raw edge. Bind each little triangle with the bias tape, leaving on one side of each of the triangles about eight inches of the tape for the ties. Baste the flaps to the edge of the board and bind all around the board with the bias tape. This makes a neat, well-tailored finish.

The possibilities for making these little cases for inexpensive gifts is endless, as so little time and expense is entailed. A remnant here; a piece of plaid silk left over; a piece of tan or blue linen and presto another case to delight the happy user.

EDNA GUGENHEIM

Stuffed Jellied Tomatoes

Scald, peel and chill
6 tomatoes. Remove slices from top and hollow out. Sprinkle a little salt in each and turn upside down to chill. Soak
2 tablespoons gelatin in
½ cup cold water for 5 minutes and dissolve in
2 cups boiling water. Chill. Add
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup cooked green peas
½ cup sliced stuffed olives
2 cups diced cooked ham and
Salt and
Pepper to taste. Fill centers of tomatoes and set in refrigerator until firm. Quarter or serve whole on a bed of lettuce with mayonnaise. Six servings.

Tots' Playsuits Have Their Style Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What special virtues should we demand of playsuits?

(1) A pattern and cut which give freedom to the body in hard play, but avoid an aggressive bareness that serves no purpose.

(2) Details that stay put. That is, shoulder straps that don't drop down thus binding the arms. Closings that are easy for small fingers to manipulate.

(3) Materials that are sanforized-shrunk, color-fast, and attractive to look upon.

(4) Details and trimmings that are suitable to constant laundering.

Such suits are shown in both one-piece and two-piece models. In either case panties, except in the little boy designs, are cut very flaring and have almost a skirt effect. Long pants are made for the creeping age, out of dark, soft materials, as a protection for the knees and shins. Tops tend to depart from the skeleton halter straps and to adopt a panel, at least in the front and sometimes in the back also, extending about half-way up from waistline to neck, at which point the straps are attached.

In the six year sizes begin to appear two-piece designs with bodices that are sleeveless and cut with fairly low necklines, but which are otherwise all-over coverings. Contrasted fabrics may be used for panties and top, creating very smart effects.

A trend toward attractive details, such as carefully conceived necklines, yokes, amusing pockets, bindings, bands, rickrack braid, narrow lace edging and bows reflect our current interest in trimmings; and also, perhaps, the ennui we were beginning to experience in the persistent spectacle of sun suits which managed to concentrate an incredible amount of ugliness into a patch or two of cloth hung onto a skimpy halter.

Bonwit Teller offers some enchanting suits with matching sunbonnets that can be unbuttoned or untied to lie flat for laundering or packing.

The materials that recur most often in the models for tots are cotton prints, shantung cotton, linen crash, oxford cloth (particularly attractive in suits for little boys), piqué, plain and patterned, and, for the beach, terry cloth, which is made up very attractively with colored pipings and other details. The suits in the larger sizes, beginning with six years, make gay use of plaid ginghams and seersucker. Seersucker is, of course, a very practical material, because it does not need ironing, and in colorful tartans it is guaranteed to make the days sunny!

Bonwit Teller also shows suits made of a very dainty, fanciful print called "Dancing Figures," which is one of the fabrics chosen by Queen Elizabeth of England for the summer frocks of the two little Princesses. It may be had with a white ground on which whirl about tiny paper-doll-like figures in rainbow-tinted ballet skirts; or with a cream ground and dancers clad in in tangerine, orange and red.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Courtesy of the National Broadcasting Co.

Three Attractive Playsuits for Hot Summer Days. The Little Girl With the Pigtails Is Wearing One That Has a Front and Back Panel Trimmed With Narrow Lace Edging, While Her Small Companion in the Center Wears a Two-Piece Suit With Contrasted Top and Shorts. The Shorts Are Cut to Fit at the Bottom Like Old-Fashioned Rompers, an Effect Produced by Insertion of an Extra Piece of Fabric Gathered at the Bottom Onto an Elastic. The Older Girl Wears Flared Shorts That Look Like an Abbreviated Skirt. All Are Whatsit Playsuits Made Out of Fabrics Designed by Children for Children

Sugared Doughnuts

When purchasing doughnuts, I choose the plain ones and dust them with powdered sugar at home just before serving. In this manner, they have a much fresher appearance and retain more sugar. I put a few tablespoons of powdered sugar in a small bag and shake vigorously. I also use paper bags of various sizes to flour chicken to fry, meat for stew and the like. Miss G. G, Nebraska

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The Home Forum

Two Gardens in Poland

THE house itself was nothing to look at, stretched low and white against a hillock topped by giant chimneys. In fact, one did not see the house at first because of those two black exclamation points of industry, obtruding themselves into a lovely rural scene. "Bricks are made here," the chimneys screamed, "—bricks for all the red churches where people worship, bricks for the whitened cottages with their thatch of straw, bricks for lordly manor houses hidden behind protective trees."

The house did not scream. It was silent; it could wait to explain its reason for existence. It drowsed there, dazzling white in the brilliant northern sunlight, waves of tender grain lapping its borders. Within its deep, thick walls, there was a coolness such as only well-built houses of another day know how to generate and hold. Because it was the time of the Green Holidays in Pomorze, as well as in all Poland, every corner of every chamber was decked with dewy birchen branches to celebrate the season of renewal. Snowy linen, handiwork of homely peasant hands, linen bleached to whiteness on the bank of some nearby stream, covered each table, and a riot of lilac blooms, pink and white, lemon and lavender, scented the air.

* * *

THERE WAS A haunting quality about the place, as though the heart of it had not yet been discovered. Something lured one on, from room to room, toward a goal always beyond. An aromatic cloud of perfume fairly danced on ahead.

Then—there it was: the garden. Who could have predicted what the cause of all this charm would be, where the genius of the place would be found?

A small garden it was, as gardens go, a mere corner reclaimed from the busy, productive fields of Poland's western granary. Beyond the dark wall of evergreens ran the highway, creaking with wagons that bore the fruit of the peasant's toil, dusty with motor cars that marked the business man's pleasure. Yet here, among these tidy, formal paths, was peace.

The patches of greensward were at their greenest and the roses bloomed extravagantly. The enormous strawberries, to which one looks forward from year to year in Poland, were ripe and the plum trees hung white in one corner, just as much at home in the Polish garden as the lily or the rose. Yonder glowed a bed of yellow pansies. Winding paths led to cool retreats where the burning northern sun could not enter—only the breezes that blow endlessly in that sea-bordered land. Breezes from the west today, presaging, on this Green Holiday, a fruitful harvest season.

In that garden, one found the explanation of something puzzling. An embattled countryside; they call Pomorze: a land fought over for a thousand years. Yet peace amid chaos was what prevailed about the low white house amid Pomorze's grainfields and its quiet garden.

* * *

A GRACEFUL PILE of masonry, with here a turret and there a spire, was all one could see at first beyond the cobbled yard that marked the end of the alley of lime trees. Gray and old and somber it stretched, the stately home of kings and princes. On either side, a stairease of ancient stone gave entrance to the halls which once that last of Christian knights, King John of Poland, called his home.

Grateful for refuge from the wind that scorches this eastern land at noon and freezes it at night, one wanders through the spacious corridors and marvels—not that time and war have so destroyed Podhorce's loveliness, but that the twin destroyers have left much untouched. Here, in a sunny, western room, the sons of King John played, here the King himself was wont to sleep, and from this balcony he would survey his—

And then one steps outside, upon the balcony from which King John surveyed—one gasps—his vast domain: for, far as eye can reach, a sea of grain stretches toward the indistinguishable horizon, shimmers and glints and sways, and seems to flow like golden water undulant beneath an azure sky. Fascinated by the endless distances, the grandeur of the scene, one does not see what is close at hand until—

"Won't you come into the garden?" someone asks.

* * *

THERE BENEATH THE balcony lies the remnant of a kingly garden. Down and down and down it reaches in gentle terraces, down from the high plateau that forms the watchtower of Podolia, till it strikes the plain where rest villages of straw-thatched huts and where churches lift their eastern cupolas. Formal rows of poplar, straight as arrows in a pattern brought from France, still afford enticing vistas; but formal beds where flowers once bloomed are grown to weeds and vines are rioting, where, centuries ago, chaste order reigned.

The breeze begins to stir and all its talk is of the things heard within this garden: light cascades of laughter, puffs of cultivated conversation, scraps of flattery, the music of Italian harpists, verses improvised to celebrate my lady's eyes, the satin rustle of a queenly skirt—all the overtones of gracious living.

The ancient question had been puzzling one again and here, as in Pomorze, was the answer: this garden was an island, where refuge could be found from prevailing barbarism, from all the savagery of rich Podolia's endless distances—a scrap of earth on which to live the cultivated life. Peace amid chaos: that was what the castle of Podhorce, with its storied garden, had bespoken.

M. M. C.

One White Sail

BELOW the cliffs the water was faintly flushed with pink, but the sun's rays did not reach to the middle of the bay. Beyond the narrow margin of their warmth the water shone with a pallor akin to moonlight—the last pale gleam of day, for the moon was still but a silver thread drawn into the sky. The waves, running swiftly under the incoming tide, fled like shadows towards the shore. The sand was a narrow curve of whiteness beneath the headland, a scimitar unsheathed.

Far out to sea, a dinghy rested like a blown white flower upon the water. It was the only moving object in the whole expanse of sky and sea and shore, its single sail catching the last of the light.

Quite suddenly, beyond the headland, seven miles away across that palely shining stretch of sea, the mountains appeared. They did not emerge from the mist, but were formed clearly and slowly, one after the other, upon the pale sky. Their shape and color appeared plainly; there was no blurring of edge or outline, brown peak taking form against golden; heather-covered flanks lying softly, rose and lavender and violet, above the green of the land. Beneath them the little white-sailed boat moved on, shining now in a sudden ray of light that had reached it at the turn of the bay. The peace and loveliness of the day's end lay upon all the water. The waves gently running in, seemed to carry it with them and bestow it upon the shore.

They went as swiftly as they came, the clear slopes of the mountains. With dusk sweeping the last flush from the water, deepening the pale sky, they sped back to their hiding-places. The moon rose higher. Already the silver thread in the sky had an answering pattern in the pale face of the water. The little boat had rounded the headland, and night had come to the mountains.

P. W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of Braun et Cie, Paris

BONIFACE AMERBACH: *A Painting by Holbein, the Younger*

HOLBEIN was born in Germany in the last years of the fifteenth century; later he became a citizen of Switzerland, but he spent most of his life in England. In 1514, when he was between fifteen and seventeen years of age—the exact date of his birth is not known—he left his native town of Augsburg, in South Germany, to go to Basel, Switzerland, where he very soon attracted attention to himself by his remarkable paintings, most of them, at that time, of religious subjects. He became a citizen of Basel and a member of its Painters' Guild. The Museum of Fine Arts in that city possesses a large collection not only of Holbein's pictures but of studies for them and of designs for larger works of decorative art, among them a number of wash drawings for paintings on glass windows.

This Holbein collection the world owes to Boniface Amerbach, the artist's friend and one of his first patrons. It was Amerbach who collected as many of Holbein's works as he could lay hands on, and thus established the foundation of the collection that is now one of Basel's greatest treasures.

It was on the advice of Erasmus, the philosopher of Rotterdam, who had come to Basel for the publication of his edition of the New Testament, that Holbein accepted, in 1526, the invitation of an English noble to go to London. The story is told that, when Holbein arrived there, he had forgotten the name of his promised patron but was able to discover his identity by drawing a striking resemblance of the peer whose features were fortunately still fresh in his memory.

As a friend of Erasmus, Holbein was received as an honored guest in the home of Sir Thomas More (who later became Lord Chancellor) and who may have brought the painter to the notice of King Henry VIII. It is not definitely known, however, to whom Holbein owed his relations with the Royal Court but it was probably not difficult to present him, as Henry was a liberal encourager of the fine arts, and Holbein was by this time recognized as a portraitist of great distinction. More than once he was sent off traveling on "certain business of the king," returning the first time from Denmark with the portrait of Princess Christina, and another time from the Rhineland with a beautiful painting of Princess Anne of Cleves. Although King Henry was influenced by the beauty of this portrait to contract a marriage with Anne which he later regretted, he remained constant in his protection of Holbein.

Holbein's pictures are said always to have been based on preliminary studies—sketches of his models, drawn with extreme care and delicacy, on the same scale in which they were to appear in the paintings, and with a few notes of color made with chalks.

In 1519, when probably under twenty-five years old, Holbein finished a masterpiece in the portrait of his Swiss friend, Boniface Amerbach, which hangs in the Museum of Basel. That the friend appreciated fully this portrait we know from the inscription which he composed in Latin in praise of the excellence of the likeness, giving at the same time his age and expressing his admiration for the skill of the artist:

"Though but a painted face, I yield not to the living features of my master, but in true lineaments I am a noble likeness of him.

"Whilst he brings for the eighth time a space of three years to its close, art thus expresses skillfully in me what nature has made him."

This inscription printed on a parchment sheet framed in wood is seen in the picture hanging on the twig of a fig-tree. Just below the lines quoted was added that Io. Holbein painted Bon. Amerbach in October, 1519. The soft brown and green tones of the branches of the tree stand out against the blue sky, a beautiful background for the fine head with its reddish-brown hair and beard. The model wears a soft black cap, a black robe trimmed with black fur relieved by a waistcoat of light blue damask and a white collar. The color scheme is remarkable, and, as always in the portraits by Holbein, the expression of the face is extraordinarily eloquent.

Golden Islands in Uncharted Seas

"SOMEWHERE in the South Seas. Latitude (approximately) 22, south. Longitude (still more approximately) 125, west."

Our schooner drifts langorously across a tranquil sea, a sea so unbelievably blue as to resemble more than anything else the backdrop of a stage setting. There is the gentlest of milk-warm trade breezes. Our ancient patched sails flap now and then in it, as it wafts us idly along at three or four miles an hour. We have no motor, and of course no wireless. Our small and leaky tender is bottomside up atop the forward house, its seams opening in the warm sun. Under it several fowl, a couple of ducks and a small pig find shelter. Two more pigs are fastened to the battered foremast. A chanticleer crows loudly from the heel of the bowsprit. The sapphire blue of the sky glows richly through a large rent in the foresail. The island crew is mostly asleep here and there about the deck. A young Tahitian nods as he holds the steering-wheel in flexible toes. Thus we idle onward, half a thousand miles from anywhere. But what matter? We are seeking golden islands in uncharted seas.

By-and-by the half-caste skipper rouses himself, secures from the small space below decks a pair of ancient binoculars and, with a satisfied grunt in self-commendation of his navigation, focuses them upon something on the horizon in the far distance. And then, slowly but definitely, a huge, weirdly-formed volcanic island raises itself upon the sharply-defined line in the east where blue sea meets bluer heavens. Toward sunset three jagged, prehistoric peaks take shape in clearly outlined silhouette against the darkening sky.

The soft breeze disappears with the sun and we lie motionless, even as Coleridge's "painted ship," but under cool and friendly skies. The low-hanging stars of the tropics flame out of a velvety black void, and occasionally a meteor blazes a fiery way through unmeasured realms of space and lays a brilliant radiance upon the sea beneath. Reclining or squatting in a circle atop the cabin, three or four Europeans and a dozen islanders, we eat our evening meal, picnic-like in the midst of uncharted seas. Then a Tahitian girl produces a ukulele and a lithe, brown-skinned lad a guitar, and songs of the farther isles echo lightly across the silent ocean.

A South Seas morning dawns, all a-glitter with gold and softly tinted with rose-pink and blue and touches of white where the trade breeze curls up little wavelets or the flying-fish pirouette and dart in and out of the sea. The breeze urges us on until, presently, we can discern the long white, nobly curving beach at the foot of the great mountains, the line of surf creaming high over the protecting reef, and the emerald-green of the palm trees in the background.

We draw nearer and now the entrance through the reef and into the broad lagoon beyond reveals itself to us. We see the island folk gathered on the beach about the tiny stone jetty, eagerly awaiting the first arrival from the abodes of men in many months. The Tricolor flutters to the masthead as we glide easily through the pass, and an answering cheer comes faintly out to us from the beach. We have arrived at the first of our golden islands.

M. T. G.

Before Seven

Now mist was rising from the valley stream:
The roof of Cass's mill was dark and wet;
It was not seven and no traveler
Had crossed the bridge or come my way as yet.

But I had seen a deer beside the brook,
A sleek and sudden image swiftly still,
And all the mountain-laurel in full bloom
In scattered clouds of pink against the hill.

The road was brown from rain the night before,
With here and there a pool reflecting blue;
Beyond the silvered fields a distant spire
And painted houses soon came into view.

From the village came no voice, no sound;
Only wind in pines and white mist lifting—
The river moving past the mountainside
And through the air the morning fragrance drifting.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

The Divine Method of Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE talent and genius of the centuries have wrongly reckoned. They have not based upon revelation their arguments and conclusions as to the source and resources of being,—its combinations, phenomena, and outcome,—but have built instead upon the sand of human reason. They have not accepted the simple teaching and life of Jesus as the only true solution of the perplexing problem of human existence." So writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 9 of her book "Unity of Good." What a challenge this is to those theories which are humanly devised!

In one of Plato's works is found a statement which is, in substance, "If one be walking down the street and his eyes are on the things of sense, his soul is looking downwards, not upwards." Few would disagree with this metaphor, but someone might ask: How am I to look up? What method do you offer me for turning my gaze to things supernal, not only contemplating them but using this contemplation as a means to help me live a better human life and come nearer to the answer to the problems confronting me? Just to say that material sense looks downward is not enough. You must give me some rule for right thinking whereby I may be freed from this false sense and live more consistently with what I both hope and feel is the true nature of existence.

And he might continue: My quiet reading gives me much intellectual satisfaction and, at times, a keen sense of pleasure. However, when this is over, I am no nearer the solution of life's problems as they present themselves. Nor do the adages, axioms, and so-called truths which I have read, give me that sense of peace for which I long, and which inwardly I aspire to achieve. There must be some mistake, for I have knowledge, but not peace; intellectual pleasure, but no real joy; satisfaction in a degree, but not happiness. Fear, envy, hate, jealousy, doubt, often reign within my consciousness. They are unwelcome guests—but how to get rid of them? What to do?

To such a state of thought comes the answer of Christian Science: "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160) by Mrs. Eddy. Then the question arises, What must be done "to live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal," and so "individualize infinite power"?

The answer to this very natural question is that one learns from the study of Christian Science how to keep his thinking "in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal." Mrs. Eddy accepted the scientific "teaching and life of Jesus as the only true solution of the perplexing problem of human existence." She revealed the meaning of the Saviour's life and its connection with God. Jesus understood God, the divine Principle of all true being. His words and works confirm this. In the writings of Mrs. Eddy is found the divinely inspired method whereby the Science of being can be understood and demonstrated.

A salesman, a student of Christian Science, prepared a special letter and sent it to a prospect. The latter informed the salesman, when he called, that he had not read the letter, but had thrown it in the wastebasket, and was not interested. He then walked away before the salesman could even reply. Anger, hurt pride, self-pity, self-justification, discouragement—a momentary determination to tell the other just what he thought of him—all these arguments of personal sense besieged the thought of the salesman.

Quickly, however, his understanding of the method of true thinking in Christian Science began to operate in his consciousness. Each characteristic of mortal mind which confronted him was met with the realization that evil is false, and that the only real man is God's perfect expression. He then turned the light of Truth on his own thought, and knew that the discomforting claims of hurt feelings and self-justification were but the fleeting concepts of mortal mind. With spiritual truth, gleaned from his study of Christian Science, he combatted these false beliefs. Resentment and antagonism were obliterated through his realization of the truth about man.

This mental battle lasted but a few moments. His day was not marred by what had appeared to be an unfortunate incident. On the contrary, the incident proved fortunate, for it afforded him the opportunity to prove the efficacy of his understanding, and to demonstrate what he knew of the method of Christian Science.

By the time he had reached the street, his thought had been lifted far above the mental condition provoked by the curt interview. Proceeding on his way, he experienced a sense of victory, not defeat—victory over evil mortal mind characteristics. He had been faithful in one thing—his concept of the teachings of true Christianity, for his understanding and application of Christian Science had led to practical results. Paul says, (Romans 8:28) "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Boska metoda Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

TALENT i geniusz wieków wnioskowały mylnie, a to dlatego, że swoich argumentów i wniosków co do początku bytu i jego źródeł,—ich połączeń, zjawisk i wyników,—nie opierały na objawieniu budując na piasku ludzkiego rozumu; nie uznały też prostej nauki Jezusa i jego życia, dających jedynie prawdziwe rozwiązanie zawilego zagadnienia ludzkiego istnienia." Tak pisała Mary Baker Eddy w książce "Unity of Good" (str. 9). Powyższe jest wyraźnym przeciwstawieniem ludzkim teoriom.

U Platona znajdujemy twierdzenie: „Gdy ktoś idzie ulicą, a oczy jego patrzą na rzeczy zmysłu, tedy dusza jego spogląda na dół, a nie w górę." Jedni z przenośnią tą mogą się nie zgodzić, inni zapytać: a cóż to znaczy patrzeć w górę? Jaką wskazałbyś mi metodę, która skierowałaby mój wzrok ku rzeczom wyższym, abym je rozważał i rozważanie to stosował jako środek do lepszego życia,—metodę, która pomogłaby mnie w rozwiązaniu zagadnień, wobec których stoję? Twierdzenie, że materialny zmysł patrzy na dół, to jeszcze nie jest wszystkim. Musisz wskazać mi regułę właściwego myślenia, która mogłaby wybawić mię od fałszywego zmysłu, wskutek czego życie moje bardziej byłoby zgodne z tym, w czym pokładam nadzieję, i co uważam za istotną naturę istnienia.

Można też powiedzieć, że spokojne czytanie daje wiele rozumowego zadowolenia a czasem i żywego uczucia przyjemności. Wszystko to jednak mija, a ja stojąc wobec zagadnień życiowych nie przybliżam się do ich rozwiązania. Żadne przypowieści, ani pewniki, ani też rzekome prawdy, które czytam, nie dają mi upragnionego uczucia spokoju, do jakiego wewnętrznie dążę. W tym musi być błąd: posiadam wiadomości lecz nie mam spokoju, mam rozumową przyjemność, ale nie mam rzeczywistej radości, mam pewne zadowolenie lecz nie mam szczęścia. Natomiast w mojej świadomości często panuje obawa, zawiść, nienawiść, zazdrość i zwątpienie, a są to nieproszeni goście. Cóż mam czynić, by się ich pozbyć?

Wiedza Chrześcijańska daje odpowiedź na takie stany myśli. „Żyć stale utrzymując ludzką świadomość w łączności z tym, co jest boskie, duchowe i wieczne—znaczy indywidualizować moc nieskończoną; na tym polega Wiedza Chrześcijańska" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, str. 160 przez Mrs. Eddy). Powstaje więc pytanie: cóż tedy trzeba czynić, ażeby „żyć stale utrzymując ludzką świadomość w łączności z tym, co jest boskie, duchowe i wieczne" i w ten sposób „indywidualizować moc nieskończoną?"

Każdy, kto bada Wiedzę Chrześcijańską, znajdzie odpowiedź na zupełnie naturalne pytanie: jakim sposobem można nieustannie utrzymywać swoje myślenie „w łączności z tym, co jest boskie, duchowe i wieczne." Mrs. Eddy przyjęła „naukę i życie Jezusa, jako jedynie prawdziwe rozwiązanie zawilego zagadnienia ludzkiego istnienia." Mrs. Eddy objawiła doniosłość życia Zbawiciela i doniosłość jego łączności z Bogiem. Jezus zrozumiał Boga, boską Zasadę wszelkiego prawdziwego bytu, czego dowodem są jego słowa i praca. Pisma Mrs. Eddy podają przez Boga natchnioną metodę, która pomaga zrozumieć i demonstrować Wiedzę bytu.

Pewien sprzedawca studiujący Wiedzę Chrześcijańską starannie ułożył list i posłał go do osoby, na którą liczył. Ta zaś powiedziała mu, gdy do niej przyszedł, że listu tego nie czytała lecz rzuciła do kosza i że wszystko to mało ją obchodzi; zanim sprzedawca zdążył coś odrzec wyszła. Wtedy to myślą sprzedawcy zawładnęły wszystkie argumenty zmysłu osobistego, jak gniew, rozważona duma, litość nad sobą, samousprawiedliwienie, zniechęcenie i chwilowe postanowienie powiedzieć drugiemu to, co o nim myśli.

A jednak rozumienie metody prawidłowego myślenia Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej poczęło działać w jego świadomości. Każda cecha śmiertelnego umysłu, z którą on walczył, została pokonana przez uświadomienie sobie, że zło jest fałszem i że rzeczywistym człowiekiem jest jedynie doskonały wyraz Boży. Tedy skierowawszy światło Prawdy na swoją własną myśl zrozumiał, że dręczące roszczenia żalu i samousprawiedliwienia są tylko przemijającymi pojęciami śmiertelnego umysłu. Pokłosie duchowej prawdy, zebrane przez studiowanie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, dało mu możność pokonania tych fałszywych wierzeń. Uczucia zniewagi i nieprzyjaźni zostały usunięte przez uświadomienie sobie prawdy o człowieku.

Ta mentalna walka trwała zaledwie parę minut a niepomyślne na pozór zajście nie zepsuło mu dnia. Przeciwnie, zdarzenie to okazało się pożądanym, gdyż nastręczyło mu sposobność dania dowodu, że rozumienie jego jest niezawodne i że to, co on wie o metodzie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, daje się demonstrować.

Zanim sprzedawca zdążył wyjść na ulicę, myśl jego już wzniosła się ponad mentalny stan wywołany niedokończoną rozmową i idąc swoją drogą doświadczał uczucia zwycięstwa, a nie porażki,—zwycięstwa nad cechami złego śmiertelnego umysłu, gdyż dochował wiary i nie odstąpił od tego, co w jego pojęciu stanowiło naukę prawdziwego Chrześcijanina, ponieważ jego rozumienie i stosowanie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej miało praktyczne skutki. W liście do Rzymian Paweł powiada: „A wiemy, iż tym, którzy miłują Boga, wszystko dopomaga ku dobremu" (8:28).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Ice Castle

AN ICEBERG on the far horizon,
Castle-like, aloof.
Is it, perhaps, the floating home
Of the Ice Princess?
Does she sit within,
Chill and beautiful,
Her hair like hoar frost,
An icicle pointing each tapering finger-tip?
Does she look through the clear walls of her prison
At the ships as they pass,
And long for the warmth of love
And laughter?

RUTH E. PUFFER

Salt for the Cattle

HE SAW again the eager lift of head,
The welcome plain upon each staring face
That turned to him. Then all the cattle sped
To meet him, with their antics in a race
To gain the block of salt, to run the rough
Of tongues across it with contented sighs.
And something in their pleasure was enough
To make him think of things he used to prize.

Strawberries, growing wild beyond a wall,
In boyhood such a gladness had revealed,
And spicy apples gathered in the fall,
And cold spring water in a sweltering field—
He thought how cattle feel if they must halt
At bare spots—when someone forgets the salt.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12—14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1937

A. F. of L. War On C. I. O. Held Due to Spread

Open Hostilities Expected in All New England Group of States

Bay State Action

49 Locals Expelled by Federation Leaders in Massachusets

Union warfare between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor is expected to spread rapidly from Massachusetts, where it came into the open two days ago, to the other New England states.

In the opinion of labor leaders here, action of the Massachusetts Federation Wednesday in suspending 49 C.I.O. local unions will be duplicated soon in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and other states.

If this step of open hostility is taken by each state branch of the A. F. of L., the C.I.O. will counter by setting up rival state and local industrial councils, as it is doing even now in the Bay State.

Plan of the C. I. O. to set up a state industrial council in each New England state, where its unions may later be suspended, was disclosed today by Michael F. Widman, New England director of the C. I. O.

Meanwhile, Mr. Widman is proceeding with the unification of Massachusetts C. I. O. locals. The first city industrial council to be chartered in the State—and hence in New England, for that matter—will be in Worcester, where an informal council has been meeting for several weeks.

"I am going out there next Wednesday with a charter," said Mr. Widman. "There will be a meeting that day at which the organization will be formally launched."

Similar councils will be chartered as rapidly as possible in Boston, Springfield, Lowell and New Bedford. Formation of the state-wide organization will take place later. The time for this step has not yet been fixed, Mr. Widman said.

Court Declines to Rule On Contempt Charge In Worcester C. I. O. Case

Martin J. Walsh, director of an unsuccessful, seven-week strike of the Committee for Industrial Organization at a Worcester, Mass., screw plant, today escaped, for the time being, at least, prosecution for contempt of an anti-strike injunction.

He avoided prosecution when Judge Wilfred D. Gray in Suffolk Superior Court, Boston, declined to rule on contempt charges brought by the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company, declaring the firm could bring the charges later if they desired before Judge William A. Burns, who issued the injunction.

The injunction had been issued July 12 by Judge Burns at Worcester, declaring the strike illegal and forbidding any act in furtherance of the walk-out. The strike, nevertheless, continued until July 15, when three C. I. O. organizers and four strikers were arrested for breach of the peace.

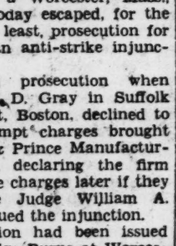
Mr. Walsh then called off the strike, declaring he could not combat the company, the police and the injunction. Despite the abandonment of the walk out, officials of the screw factory brought contempt of court proceedings against Mr. Walsh and said they would take similar action against the seven who were arrested by police.

The case was heard in Boston today because Judge Burns is away on vacation. Judge Gray said he saw no reason for acting now, since the strike has been ended and company employees are back at work. He removed from the court list the firm's motion for a contempt citation.

Three of Mr. Walsh's colleagues and four steel workers had their cases "filed" without explanation there yesterday by Associate Justice Albert T. Wall, and their status is now uncertain. One of the seven defendants is Mrs. Mary Donovan Hapgood, well-known labor leader and wife of Powers Hapgood, New England secretary of the C. I. O.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with occasional cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight and Saturday; not quite so warm Sunday; gentle southwesterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Saturday, followed by local thundershowers late Saturday afternoon or night, cooler Saturday night and Sunday.

Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight. Saturday local thundershowers, cooler Saturday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts—Fair and slightly warmer tonight. Saturday generally fair and continued warm except possibly local thundershowers in west portion late Saturday afternoon, cooler Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday generally fair and continued warm. Cooler Sunday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate southwest winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	76	Minneapolis	76	96
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	72	88	New York	74	84
Denver	64	96	Norfolk	72	78
Helena	54	86	Philadelphia	74	86
Jacksonville	72	86	St. Louis	72	88
Los Angeles	64	76	S. Francisco	54	62
Miami	84	88	Washington	74	86

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 23.
B—Maximum July 22.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:11 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Saturday, 12:42 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

Many Early R. I. Laws Cast Here

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Old State House at Providence

Baxter Urges U. S. To Break All Ties With Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, July 23 — The United States should "break clean" from the Philippines and thus "complete the retreat from the greatest single blunder in American foreign policy," Dr. James P. Baxter 3d, authority on international affairs and newly elected president of Williams College, declared yesterday as the two-day session of the University of Maine's Institute of World Affairs drew to a close.

"It is important," he asserted, "that we should break clean, retaining no naval bases in the islands, lest they complicate our defense problem.

"Security," he continued, "means not only security of our continental area, but also of outlying territories, the support of the Monroe Doctrine, and the defense in war time of the trade routes essential to our national existence."

William R. Castle Jr., undersecretary of state in the Hoover administration, told the institute that foreign relations must be kept out of politics if peace is to be preserved.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine declared that "Wars, fortunately, are rare, but the danger of misunderstandings that lead to war is always with us. To prevent this misunderstanding we need high competence, integrity, intelligence and a burning patriotism."

Other speakers at the institute were William S. Culbertson, former ambassador to Chile; Walter S. Lemon, president of the World Broadcasting Company; Professor Phillips Bradley of Amherst College, and Professor Rising L. Morrow of the University of Maine.

Buildings Approved For Submarine Base At New London, Conn.

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Proposals for construction of a new barracks and submarine training school building at the New London submarine base bore the approval today of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

The two projects were included in the naval public works bill reported favorably by the committee and placed on the Senate calendar. The navy department reported to Congress recently the barracks would cost $675,000, instead of the earlier estimate of $600,000, and the training school would cost $212,000, instead of $162,000.

The House Naval Affairs Committee had before it a companion bill, as well as a separate bill by Representative William J. Fitzgerald of Norwich, Conn., to authorize the two New London projects.

Face of Governor In Fireworks For Fair at Skowhegan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, July 23—A 20-by-20-foot portrait of Governor Barrows of Maine, executed in colored fireworks, will be a feature of the observance of Governor's Night at the Skowhegan Fair on Aug. 18, officials of the fair have announced.

A 12-bomb salute will be given as the Governor and his staff enter the official box in the grandstand, then, following the show, Governor Barrows will light a fuse near his box, which will send a flaming arrow across the track to the special set piece, which will be ignited by it.

Providence Pail Is Running Over

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., July 23

Note to drought areas, raise an eyebrow!

The city's water system here is so full the public works department said today it would divert 25,000,000 gallons of water into the Pawtuxet river, so that folks in the village of Phenix may have a proper water carnival at Old Home Day ceremonies tomorrow. Floats at the carnival actually will float.

Rhode Island G. O. P. Planning Campaign Against Insurgency

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23—Members of the Republican State Committee are studying a series of suggested changes in the rules of the party which are designed to plug "loopholes" and prevent insurgents from disrupting committee plans. The suggested changes which come up for action within the next few days also are seen as part of a larger program to rehabilitate the Republican party in Rhode Island and restore to it some of the prestige it has lost in elections during the past seven years.

At the committee's meeting last year members opposed to Chairman Peirce H. Brereton sought to unseat him by forcing a special meeting with election of a chairman from the floor. This insurgent movement was quelled, but party harmony suffered. One of the suggested changes in the rules provides that officers shall hold office until a successor is elected. This change, its sponsors believe, will avert any repetition of the 1936 movement.

Another change gives the state committee authority to oust from the party a member of a G. O. P. town or ward committee who works "against the interest of the Republican party." The state committee is empowered only to "disqualify" such a person. This change is aimed at Republicans who lend aid to the opposing party or co-operate and compromise with them at election time.

Still other proposed changes are aimed to prevent party leaders in the communities from using dictatorial methods and to compel town or ward committees to call meetings of their committees if a majority of the members so demand.

Since 1928, and even before that year, the Republican party in Rhode Island has seen its strength waning steadily. The number of cities and towns controlled by the party has been pared down with each succeeding election. In 1928 the G. O. P. had a majority in the State Senate of 29 to 10 and a majority in the House of 58 to 42. Both United States Senators and two of the three Representatives at Washington were Republican. In 1932 the party lost the governorship and control of the House. In 1934 they also lost the State Senate. And in 1936 the Democratic presidential candidate swept the state with the largest majority in decades and the G. O. P. was shut out with no representation in Congress.

The only cheerful result of the 1936 election for the Republicans in this State, a result that was contrary to the trend, was the fact that the party regained its majority in the State Senate. But disputes within the party made this victory of little value.

Plans are being pressed for 1938 and leaders of the party are working quietly toward that next election.

'Shakespeare Head'

A move has been started by civic-minded residents of Providence to save "Shakespeare Head," one of the historic old buildings in the city that has been condemned as unsafe by the city's inspector of buildings.

For 175 years the square, clapboarded structure has stood on an East Side hill, across from the old Quaker Meeting House and not far from the city's first school.

Built in 1772 by John Carter, the building for 50 years served both as a print shop and a dwelling. Carter and his wife lived upstairs. The ground floor was used as a print shop where Carter and his apprentices published their newspaper containing "the freshest advices, both foreign and domestic." The publication was the Providence Gazette, which Carter acquired from William Goddard, first printer in Providence.

Outside the building, on top of an eight-foot post, was fixed a statue of the head of Shakespeare. This gave the building its name. The post and the statue are gone, but the name has remained.

A committee has been formed, headed by John H. Cady, Providence architect, and plans have been started to purchase the building, make improvements to satisfy the building inspector and convert the structure into a museum. On the ground floor will be exhibited displays of early printing. The plan is to acquire old presses and samples of work for this museum of colonial printing.

State Advertising

Louis W. Cappelli, Secretary of State, reports he is well pleased with results of Rhode Island's advertising campaign, which he is conducting this year in an effort to attract tourists to this state. More than 18,000 booklets describing the state have been mailed out in answer to queries, he says, and letters asking information still are being received.

During the spring months the average of letters received in answer to advertisements in newspapers and magazines was 400 to 500 a day. The campaign is financed by a $25,000 appropriation approved at the last session of the legislature.

One letter asking details about the State's attractions came from New Zealand. Another came from Brazil, several from Mexico, and five from England. The majority, however, were from residents in States east of the Mississippi.

Tax Rebates for Jobs Sought for Industries

In Boston Today

Plan to Promote Employment Filed

To stimulate absorption of unemployed Massachusetts citizens by private industries, corporations of the Commonwealth are offered rebates on their state excise tax in proportion to $1000 blocks of re-employment wages under the provisions of a bill filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday.

This bill provides for the establishment of a State Emergency Contracting Agency, to be administered under the State Department of Labor and Industries and to operate not longer than one year. The agency would be empowered to enter into written agreements with Massachusetts corporations and with unincorporated businesses for purposes of re-employment of citizens registered at the State House, and to decide upon rebates.

The measure was filed by Representative P. Gilbert Sullivan of Boston who introduced it on behalf of John J. Cahill, John W. Walsh and Charles C. Lundgren, all of Boston.

Under the proposed act, a board of review would be established for all contracts. This board would consist of the State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Auditor, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Superintendant of the State Employment Office and the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The rebates allowed and paid Massachusetts corporations for satisfactory performance of their re-employment agreements would be deductible only from that portion of the excise tax paid as part of the 2½ per cent levy on net incomes from operations within the Commonwealth. In consideration for each $1000 worth of wages in annual re-employment provided for by each industry, up to and including $10,000, a refund of 10 per cent would be made.

A refund of 20 per cent would be given for each $1000 worth of employment from $11,000 to $25,000; 35 per cent from $26,000 to $50,000, and over $50,000 a rebate of 50 per cent would be paid.

The agency is also empowered, under the proposal, to devise a "distinctive insignia" for public recognition of the co-operating Massachusetts employers. Authorization of co-operating industries to use the insignia in marketing their products and in their advertising is left to the discretion of the Agency.

The Attorney General is authorized under the bill to prosecute all unauthorized uses of the insignia and reproduction of it.

Inspectors of the Department of Labor and Industries would make periodic inspections and necessary investigations in connection with the operation of the legislation.

The Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council, the legislation provides, would appoint the executive director of the agency. The salary stipulated is $4000 a year.

Bartlett Pears Appear in Market

Bartlett pears make their appearance in Boston markets this weekend at 50 to 60 cents a dozen. They are the "river" type, of medium size, and at present still on the green side.

Another new arrival in the fruit stands is the Georgia Belle peach, a white freestone peach priced at from 90 cents to $1.25 a basket of 23. Elberta peaches are bringing the same price.

Black currants are now offered for preserving as well as the red ones, but the supply is none too plentiful and the price is from 45 to 50 cents a quart, compared with 18 cents for the red currants.

Strawberries have been replaced by raspberries and blueberries now. Native and Maine raspberries of good quality are selling for from 18 to 20 cents a quart, and New Jersey berries for 15 cents. Cultivated blueberries from the State of Maine are bringing 40 cents a quart. Blackberries are 20 and 25 cents a quart. There are still just a few good strawberries available at 35 cents a quart. They are Nova Scotia grown and of good flavor.

Native shell beans, green corn and white potatoes are available in vegetable markets now. Beans are bringing from 10 to 15 cents a pound, corn is selling at 50 to 70 cents a dozen ears, and potatoes at 18 to 20 cents a pound.

Pork is the only meat which has declined in price over last week's figures. Loins are now 32 cents a pound, and chops have gone down from 45 cents to 38 and 40 cents.

Scallop Dragger Goes Ashore

With a full cargo of scallops aboard, the scallop dragger Isabel Q. of New Bedford, went ashore this morning on the south side of Great Tisbury Pond on Martha's Vineyard, according to a radio message from the Gr Head Station received at Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House Tower.

The patrol boat Faunce, stationed at Woods Hole, was ordered to her assistance at once and will attempt to float her.

The Isabel Q. was built in Essex, Mass., in 1923. She is a 58-foot vessel.

Naval Architect Seeks Tax Rebate

On the eve of the international races at Newport, the flavor of yachting permeated testimony given today before Examiner Richard C. Disney of the U. S. Board of Tax Appeal in Boston. The court heard the appeal of Frank C. Paine of Wayland, a naval architect, seeking reduction of $12,389 from his 1930 income tax. This deduction was denied by the Department of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Paine presented that he invested $100,000 in 1000 shares of stock in the New England Boat Company, a corporation furnishing money with which to build America's Cup contender Yankee. The petitioner stated that later he was forced to sell his stock for $10. He now wants a rebate on taxes paid on his loss of $99,990.

Mr. Paine was an afterguard member of the Yankee during trial races this summer.

Cambridge Tag System Is Pressed

Cambridge police officers went out to work this morning for the third successive day with pockets filled with new parking tags. A new tagging system has been inaugurated by Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy to relieve congestion prevalent throughout the city.

Chief Leahy said the drive is proving very successful, inasmuch as motorists, realizing that the new tags cannot be "fixed," are a little more careful about where they leave their cars.

During the last two days more than 600 tags have been put on automobiles parked in forbidden areas. These owners will be summoned into court according to police officials. The Cambridge tag system is similar to the one in operation in Boston.

Shake Your Fin, State House Cod

The first golden haddock of the season was brought into Boston this morning when the schooner Viking tied up at the Fish Pier to discharge a catch of 75,000 pounds of ground fish.

It was presented by the skipper of the Viking, Capt. Hans Haram, to the Bureau of Fisheries.

Somerville Plans For an Underpass

Acting on a resolution presented by Alderman Walter J. Moran at a special meeting of the Somerville aldermen last night, the board was today considering construction of a $3,000,000 underpass at Washington st, and the Northern Artery, where 40,000 motor vehicles pass daily. The proposal also provides for the widening of the present Somerville Avenue Bridge, which passes over the railroad tracks of the Boston & Maine Fitchburg division.

A committee of the aldermen will be appointed by Allan Roy Kingston, president of the board, to confer with Governor Hurley as to the possibilities of the state and federal government co-operating in the expense. Alderman Moran stated that at the "right price" land takings could be secured at an additional cost of $200,000.

"I think this is a lot more worthwhile in the way of federal relief projects," he said, "than building imaginary water and sewer drains.

Housing Project Opening Postponed

The Federal Housing project in Cambridge known as New Towne Village will not be completed for dedication by Aug. 12, as originally announced by the Government. Dedication ceremonies have been postponed for at least one month it was indicated today.

Federal officials stated they had received more than 500 applications for the 294 apartments in the buildings despite the fact that the rents had not been decided upon. It is believed that $5 a week will be charged for three-room apartments and $7 a week for five-room apartments.

Just one year ago this week the real work started in removing almost 200 old, dilapidated houses in the area and more than 400 men have been employed in the work of building the new apartments. The city will receive $26,000 annually in taxes in return for police and fire and other services.

State Radio Station Sought

A radio station with programs free from all commercial announcements or political discussions would be established in the State House under a bill filed with the clerk of the House today by Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester.

The bill directs the superintendent of buildings to establish and maintain such a station "for use by departments, commissions and officers of the State government in broadcasting such information and data as may be in the interests of the public health, education and welfare."

"Massachusetts must lead the way in this direction," said Representative Dorgan, "just as she was first in education, first in public health and first in progressive government."

Washburn Scales Mt. Lucania In Wilds of Alaska

VALDEZ, Alaska, July 23 (AP)—A tiny flag of the National Geographic Society fluttered today on the 17,150-foot peak of snow-capped Mount Lucania in southeastern Alaska to mark man's conquest of what until July 9 was the highest unclimbed peak in North America.

The conquerors, Bradford Washburn Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., and Robert H. Bates of Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday to tell of three weeks spent inching their way upward through unremitting snow and below-zero temperatures.

For their efforts they brought back, they reported, a complete photographic record of the climb for the Harvard Institute of Geographic Exploration, which sponsored the expedition.

Obstacles in Weather

From the base camp upward, weather set new obstacles daily in their path, Mr. Washburn said. First the Wash glacier, the landing field for their plane, cracked so badly they were unable to fly in two other members of their party, Russel Dow of Woodsville, N. H., and Norman Bright of Sunnyvale, Calif. So they went it alone.

One June 25, eight days after they reached the base camp, they dragged 300 pounds of supplies in a sledge to a cache five miles up the valley. Fresh snow covered their trail and forced advances in short jumps.

Snow fell constantly. Footholds became the only safe way to advance. They cut more than 5000 of them in ice and snow, Mr. Washburn estimated.

15 Degrees Below Zero

The temperature dropped steadily. By day it never rose above 20 degrees. At night it went to zero and sometimes 15 below. Climbing with heavy duffle became almost impossible. Finally, he said, they abandoned one sleeping bed and an air mattress. That cut the weight.

On July 8 the snow stopped, and they pushed to within 4000 feet of the summit. Next day dawned cloudless and the two seized their chance. In 12-below-zero temperature, they crunched their way through deep powder snow, roped together to avoid falls.

At 4:45 that afternoon they climbed onto a tiny shelf of snow-covered ice and became the first men to see the summit of Lucania.

"The view from the summit," said Mr. Washburn, "is superb beyond description. To the east lay Canada buried beneath a tossing sea of magnificent thunder storms. To the west, south and north stretched a jagged endless mass of brilliant snowclad peaks."

That night they went back to 4000 feet, and two days later they successfully scaled the 16,600-foot summit of Mount Steele, becoming the second expedition to conquer that peak and the first party to cross on foot from Alaska to Canada over the St. Elias range. Flown to Fairbanks from Burwash Landing in the Yukon, they came here yesterday.

Today Mr. Bates packed his duffle for departure for the East tomorrow. Mr. Washburn said he would remain another month for aerial photography.

No 'Red Scare' Held Justified For Americans

Democratic Leaven Seen Working in Radical Movements

Warne Lectures

Tells Wellesley Institute Bogey Doctrines Are Disappearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 23—The leaven of democracy is working slowly but surely within radical movements, so that there are no grounds for any "red scare" in America, Prof. Colston E. Warne of the economics department at Amherst College assured the Summer Institute of Social Progress this morning in a lecture in Sage Hall on the Wellesley College campus.

"The ancient bogey that socialist and communist doctrines meant the destruction of all that was best in our democratic heritage," he declared, "is fortunately disappearing from serious consideration.

"With the Soviet Union in the League of Nations, with the holding of democratic elections in that country, and with communists and socialists co-operating with other groups seeking the preservation of democracy, we also have heartening signs that the growth of fascism may be checked, too."

Authoritarian Check

The authoritarian idea, found in both communist and fascist states, is still not without American supporters, Dr. Warne admitted, however, and the answer to it lies, he said, in working toward the following objectives:

"Elimination of the great inherited dynasties of wealth which have so signally handicapped democratic institutions;

"Elimination of the evils of absentee land ownership; and

"Employment of the Government as an agency for the extension of social planning and social ownership."

The value of the co-operative movement as a balance wheel in social and economic progress was stressed once more in this final lecture by Dr. Warne, who has headed the faculty of the institute during its two-weeks session.

"One neglected instrument for the enlargement of democracy," he asserted, "is the consumers' co-operative movement, which of late has been making promising strides in America, and which has already proved so effective in the Scandinavian countries and in England.

"Co-operatives are, to be sure, no panacea for all the ills in our system, but they do offer one outlet through which the individual may assist in the transition to a more democratic social order.

"This movement will have an important contribution to make, both in furnishing an opportunity for its members to practice economic democracy in their own communities, and in bringing greater efficiency into retail distribution."

Forums Praised

Since all social and economic improvements begin in the improved thinking of the people, Dr. Warne praised the development of forums in all parts of the country, in which controversial issues can be threshed out by the people themselves—after hearing what leaders have to say upon these issues. Such forums, he said, make for true democracy of thought and of eventual action.

"There is no doubt," he concluded, "that in recent years great gains have been made in providing sounder democratic bases for the nation. Freedom of speech is now permitted in towns which for decades were under autocratic control of industrial companies. Public forums have been established to extend education on controversial issues. But we should not overlook the fact that we still have vast areas

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Missing 20 Years but Found By Belgian Consul at Boston

"Please find my sister who came to your country 20 years ago."

The Belgian consul at Boston, dropped the letter he had just opened and whistled softly.

It was just another request from a citizen of Belgium for aid—one of thousands received by consuls in this country. But George H. Toole, who conducts the affairs of state for Belgium in Boston, is not easily discouraged. Finding a needle in a haystack is more or less of a common occurrence with him.

Careful tracing of immigration records and a study of all manifests of passengers coming to Boston at the time specified in the letters, occupied hours, before success finally was achieved. Then began a long tracing process, by telephone and letter. Weeks passed but finally the "missing sister" was found and another Belgian was convinced of the "open Sesame" qualities of their representatives abroad.

Passports to travel in foreign countries are issued to Belgian residents of this consular district by Mr. Toole if they have never become American citizens.

Extensive knowledge of the nationality laws of various countries is essential to this work, as marriage and other changes in circumstance frequently result in far reaching changes in nationality. A woman recently applied for a Belgian passport and showed her birth certificate to prove she was of Belgian nationality. But investigation revealed that she had come to the United States as a child, later marrying a French citizen at Plymouth, Mass.

Prior to the date of her marriage, the laws of the United States automatically gave the woman the nationality of the man she married. A few years later, the laws were changed and then the husband became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Under the new American laws, the wife's citizenship was not changed by naturalization of the husband. It then appeared that the woman was French and required a French passport. The French consul, however, averred that she was not French because the marriage never had been recorded in his Consulate or in France, as required by French law. But this tangle, too, was straightened out and it was finally decided that she was French.

Another phase of a consul's work is the serving of military papers. In Belgium, military service is compulsory and it cannot be evaded by taking up residence in a foreign country. If the person in this district upon whom the papers are served by the consul, ignores them, no steps are taken to force them to return to Belgium. But if they do return, steps are taken to compel the service, unless American citizenship has been acquired in the meantime, in which the Belgian Government is no longer interested, a situation which differs from the French in this respect.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin," Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile from String Quartet, Op. 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
Symphony No. IV, in F minor, Tchaikovsky
Last Two Movements:
3. Scherso: Pizzicato ostinato
4. Finale: Allegro con fuoco, Tchaikovsky
Interval
Overture to "The Bartered Bride," Smetana
Waltz, "Estudiantina" ..... Waldteufel
Minuet for Strings ..... Bolsoni
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
No Saturday Concert

Movies

South Station Theater—
"Haiti's Black Napoleon," "Schubert's Serenade," "Circus Comes to Town," "Sound Defects," "How to Sleep," latest news reels and other shorts.

Boston—

"On Again-Off Again," co-featuring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20. Also "The man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox, Nan Grey and Edward Ellis. 10:45 a. m., 1:19, 3:53, 6:30, 9. "Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. 2, 4:30, 7:20, 10. Also "You Can't Beat Love," featuring Preston Foster.

Radio Programs
Page 11

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:52 a. m., 2:54, 5:56, 8:58

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith, June Lang and Michael Whalen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:13, 4:54, 7:35, 10:16. Stage: Martha Raye in a Singin', Swingin' Raye-y-u, with California Collegians.

Fenway and Paramount—
Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:35 a. m. 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Stuttering Bishop," with Donald Wood and Ann Dvorak. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Tremont—
"Love is News," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Angels Holiday," with Jane Withers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Men Are Not Angels," featuring Miriam Hopkins. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

State and Orpheum—

Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:35. Also "Married Before," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:55, 9:10.

University—
Olivia De Haviland and Ian Hunter in "Call It a Day," 3:05, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Slim," with Henry Fonda and Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—
"Poppy," featuring W. C. Fields. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. Also "Midnight Madonna." 9:38 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Music

WPA Concert—
Yiddish Orchestra under the direction Charles Rosen. Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street, Charlestown.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the Late Italian paintings by Miss Elliot, 11.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Wee Willie Winkie"

If there were any question of Martha Raye's popularity as a funny woman the throng of her admirers crowding into the Metropolitan would be sufficient answer. She in turn seems to measure up to all their expectations. She sings with angular emphasis, grimaces recklessly and gesticulates with a calculated disregard for graceful deportment. The secret of her success seems to lie partly in her unusual features and even more in a genuine enthusiasm for her own nonsense which she communicates to her audiences.

Though Shirley Temple is not quite the infant that she was once, she still maintains her hold on a multitude of followers. That is apparent from the delightful gurgles which mark with approbation her adventures in "Wee Willie Winkie." In this story from Kipling she goes to India to become the darling of a regiment at Khyber Pass where her grandfather is the crotchety commander.

Her pretty ways in learning the manual of arms under the instruction of a rough-hewn Scotch sergeant (Victor McLaglen, who has acquired a Highland accent since his Dublin days in "The Informer"), and her childish escapades in an army port, provide the lighter portions of the story. But it requires no great background of movie experience to suspect that it is her friendship for an imprisoned native chieftain that will bring about a happy conclusion to the martial problems. It's all slightly Kiplingesque in the nineties' tradition of imperialism, and very Temple-ish in its sentimental humors.

C. Aubrey Smith has another of his familiar parts as a gruff English gentleman of the old school with a heart of gold beneath a crusty exterior and June Lang is the sweetly patient mother of the child. To the Temple devotees the film should be satisfying fare.

"Ever Since Eve"

In the past, Marion Davies has devoted herself largely and perhaps mistakenly to romantic parts. On the rare occasions when she has experimented with comic material she has disclosed unmistakable humorous ability. Particularly as a mimic she seems to be gifted. It is in the latter direction that she turns in "Ever Since Eve" at the Paramount and Fenway. But though her intention is laudable and her own performance capable the story is slender and too obviously unfolded.

Miss Davies is supposed to be a stenographer, who, wearied of the attentions of amorous employers, disguises herself as a plain-faced drudge to be the secretary of a handsome but lazy young author. It is in this unflattering guise that she is most amusing, prodding her dilatory literary hero to work by one device after another, while she blinks at him innocently in pretended misunderstanding of his efforts to loaf.

Robert Montgomery as the author, Patsy Kelly who accurately describes the secretary as a "passport photograph," Frank McHugh, Louise Fazenda and Allen Jenkins are among the familiar figures in the cast.

For the other film on the double bill there is a Perry Mason detective story called "The Case of the Stuttering Bishop." Donald Wood is the super-sleuth who by his astuteness frees a charming young woman wrongfully accused of the murder of a man supposed to be her father.

E. F. M.

Norton Takes Stand

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 23 (AP)—The prosecution today placed Stephen Allen Norton on the witness stand in an attempt to prove Thomas E. Elder, his former colleague at Mt. Hermon School, guilty of assault with intent to murder, as taking of testimony in the case began.

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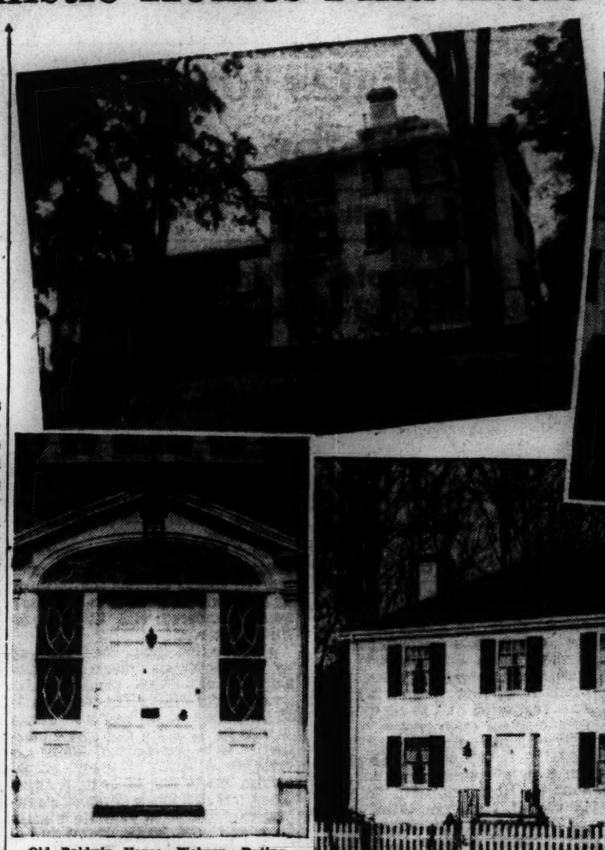
Modernistic Homes Find Little Place in Colonial New England

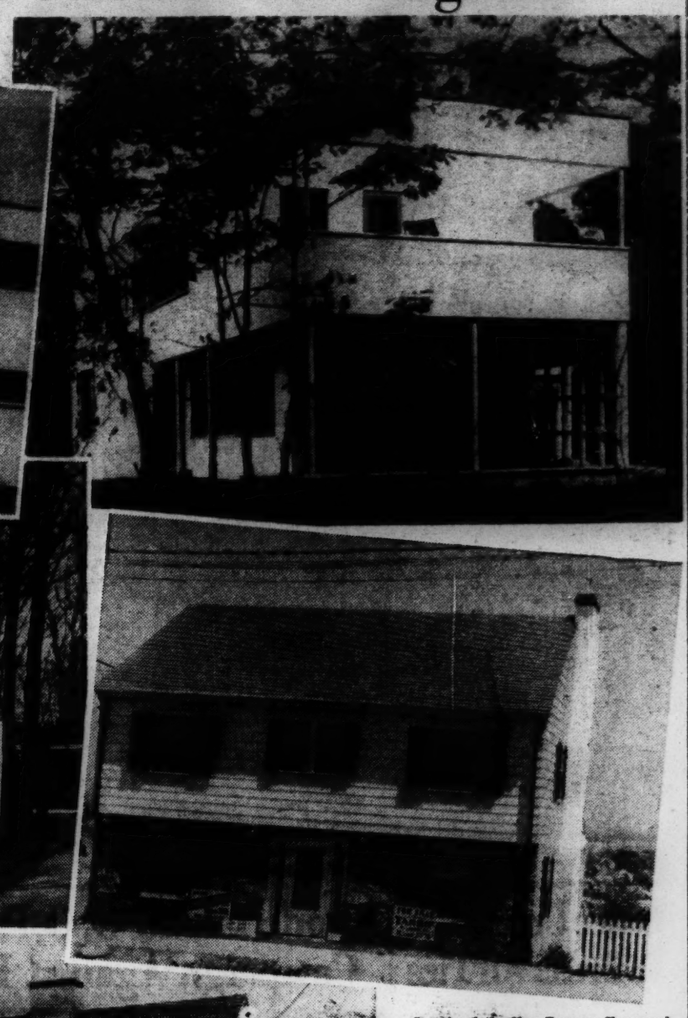
Cape Cod, Georgian, Dutch colonial types around village greens still furnish main motifs for architects — New Englanders take more kindly to new interiors—Co-operative banks increase limit of mortgage loans —Bright future seen for pre-fabricated houses.



Old Baldwin House, Woburn, Dating From 1661, on Auction Block

Doorway, Baldwin House

Modernistic Bay Window
Typically Colonial in Reading by Chamberlain & Burnham, Architects
Lexington Colonial Type of Concrete



Sample of the New Type on Hammond Street, Brookline
Garrison Type; Note Overhang on Belmont Colonial Reproduction

The Real Estate Week

Flushed with numerous triumphs throughout the United States, promoters of modernistic architecture for the nation's homes today camped on the New York side of Lake Champlain and the Berkshires ready to invade New England's rock-ribbed stronghold of conservatism.

New Englanders calmly awaited this prospect of intrusion, fortified by a deep-seated reverence for the colonial tastes of early pioneers from whose wilderness homes the six states have drawn their ideas for an enduring form of architecture that is simple in construction and practical in design.

For their battle-cry, prospective invaders have adopted the recent declaration of Howard T. Vermilya, technical director of the Federal Housing Administration, that "modern designs for homes have reached a stage of development deserving the serious consideration of architects, builders and mortgage lenders." While other sections of the country have turned a listening ear to this challenge of modernized architecture, the forest-clad hills of New England return no echo.

But that applies to modernistic exterior designs only, against which the New Englander is as cold as were Vermonters recently toward proposals to clear a way in their Green Mountains for a modern, super-express highway. As for home interiors, the New Englander nods his approval, even to glass walls and modernistic furniture.

Clings to Old Associations

New England's quaint colonial villages, each built around a village green, and capped by the inevitable white church spire, are institutions holding the affections of a rural-minded people. From the old dwellings in these communities have come the ideas for new building throughout the six states. Hence, the old never goes out of date and the new perpetuates a tradition that few builders care to challenge.

Thus, even New England's largest and most progressive population centers, including Greater Boston, are honeycombed with newly constructed colonial villages. Reading has one. Milton has another. Newton has several. And practically every so-called modern home development during the current mild building boom in New England has emphasized the Cape Cod, colonial garrison, Dutch colonial and Plymouth cottage type of structure. At this period, builders recognize that no other form of architecture would pay heavy dividends in New England.

So strong is New England sentiment for its colonial homes that New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have felt the influence with colonial villages springing up in many parts of these neighboring states

To the Federal Government's technical adviser there are a number of factors recommending the modern type of architecture of which New England has a few scattering examples.

"If this movement toward the modern is sound," declared Mr. Vermilya, "then consumer demand is inevitable. What is most needed today is a stay of judgment and a willingness to examine the new architecture rationally and to recognize its worth where it has been well done."

Not Easy to Change

According to local builders, Mr. Vermilya's statement may apply to other parts of the United States, but not to New England, except for purposes of contrast. Otherwise, there is no indication that New England will ever be less solidly inclined toward its colonial building types.

Thus it is that the efforts of New England builders have been to copy in detail the old homes that express the progressive life of succeeding generations whose roots reach back into the middle ages. Families have united to preserve the ancient dwellings over more than 200 years. States have taken over many other old homes for conservation. Still others are now occupied by the last remaining direct descendants of the original owners. Others have been taken over by business men and reproduced for summer homes. And every week, some ancient properties go on the auction block, without embarrassment, in direct competition with so-called modern homes. For the older they are, the greater the appeal they seem to have for rustic-minded New Englanders.

But even though New England gives little heed, Mr. Vermilya continues to expound the modern in architecture as a trend that has taken deep root in many parts of the country. Yet, in appraising the modern design, he said:

"It must be admitted that such design is in an initial stage. Much of it is still on paper. Some has been built, particularly in Florida and California where conditions for public acceptance have been favorable. That such evidences exist is clear proof that modern design, as we know it, has considerable vitality and cannot be dismissed as a temporary fad."

* * *

Next Monday the new state law goes into effect permitting Massachusetts co-operative banks for the first time to increase their limits for loans on real estate from $8000 to $10,000, thus setting a precedent for the nation. The reason for this action is to provide greater assistance for the growing number of home-buyers who pay more than $10,000. In other words, a person buying a $12,500 house needs only to invest $2500 of his own money instead of $4500 as in the past. And any buyer going higher than $12,500 can obtain the maximum loan of $10,000. The customary 20 per cent down payment will remain in force.

* * *

Beginning this month, those who fail to pay their real estate taxes in Connecticut will be penalized at the rate of 7.2 per cent.

This action was decided upon by the General Assembly this week because the man who does not pay his taxes is considered a financial risk, since the state must borrow money to carry on if it cannot obtain funds from taxpayers.

Hence, the cost of government borrowing will now be borne by those in arrears on their tax payments.

Originally, it was decided that a penalty of 7 per cent would be invoked, but it was found that this flat percentage would involve too many fractions and mathematical complications. The 7.2 per cent was finally accepted as less troublesome to bookkeepers.

Each fractional amount of one month will be considered a whole month. Thus, if one month and 10 days have elapsed since the tax was due, the state will charge for two months' delinquency, or $1.20 on $100.

* * *

The prefabricated, low-cost house or "Ford of the building trades" will be in mass production within 30 years, making 1937 architecture seem "barbaric," according to Harvey W. Corbett, New York architect with a world-wide reputation.

When prefabrication begins as a nation-wide industry, said Mr. Corbett, a house for the first time will have design. Manufacturers, he pointed out, will be able to engage the best designers, whereas today, trained architects "who really should handle the small-house problem, cannot afford to do it."

He declared that prefabricated homes, or homes whose standard units are constructed in the factory and assembled on the home site, will have the same degree of design and perfection as the modern automobile, "which is a thing of grace and beauty."

Cheaper as well as more beautiful homes, the architect added, will be the result of mass production of dwellings.

"Every-day comforts, such as the ice box, electric light, bathroom, radio and telephone," Mr. Corbett pointed out, "are possible only because they are mass-produced by industry. We could not afford to own these conveniences if they were hand-made. Yet houses are still made virtually as our forefathers made them, in the good old-fashioned hand-made way.

"Today, the elements of which a house is composed are all pre-manufactured and the cost is chiefly in the assembly of these elements. When industry begins to put houses on a mass-production scale, it will be possible to deliver a home far better than anything we have now, at a cheaper price and ready for occupancy within a few days rather than in the customary few months."

Anning S. Prall

Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who passed on at his summer home at Boothbay Harbor today, earned the gratitude of parents, school officials and educators by his housecleaning in the radio-casting field and his continued effort to eliminate objectionable and distasteful advertising and entertainment from the air.

In the summer of 1935, the former Congressman from the 11th New York district, received his appointment from President Roosevelt. He became a man in the news, when, instead of sitting tight as a political appointee might be expected to do, the new chairman of the FCC lashed out at radio program tendencies. A father of two children himself, he first tackled "blood and thunder" children's programs.

The clean-up led to scathing words, for medical programs that offended good taste and as an educator he accused stations and networks of not using their facilities to the highest educational advantage. His homely philosophy was that nothing should be radiocast that could not be discussed within the family circle.

The result of this campaign was a wave of self-reform in radio circles. Networks toned down questionable programs, and publicly eschewed medical accounts of doubtful public value. The commission chairman acted under an old ruling that radiocast programs must be "in the interest, convenience and necessity" of the public.

New Postmaster Named

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Irene C. Alward as postmaster at Lynnfield Center, Mass.

Wide Variety of Plants Ready To Fill in Garden's Bare Spots

The New England Garden

About this time of year, some New England gardens develop bare spots where some plant has not done well or has finished blossoming. Of course, it is too late for seeds or bulbs, but plants can be purchased very reasonably and will do well. Old-fashioned nurseries used to throw away left-over annuals as of no value after June. Modern nurseries pot up such plants, cut them back a little so they will bush out, feed them and sell them all summer.

Such plants as calendulas, verbenas, petunias, scabiosas and ageratums can usually be purchased in this way. A trip to several nurseries will reveal still others—whatever happens to be in the left-over stock. The plants are heavy, full ones with plenty of flowers and buds. They transplant easily from the pots with no apparent shock. When ready to move them, make sure the soil is moist so it will adhere to the roots. Then spread the fingers over the soil, invert the pot and knock the edge against some projection. The pot will slip off and the plant comes out with a good ball of earth.

Considering the size and condition of these annuals the prices are remarkably low. Five or ten cents apiece, depending somewhat on the supply. While more than the prices by the dozen of last month, this is still cheap enough because usually only a few plants are needed.

The Geranium

Another bare-spot filler now available at a reasonable price is the geranium. The remainder stocks have been cut in price two or three times and can be purchased at 15 cents apiece or less with very full bloom. Other plants usually sold as potted plants in the spring are also much reduced. Browallia is a good blue and the small lantana is good in several shades of orange, yellow and pink. For shady spots, many nurseries still have patient Lucies and tuberous-rooted begonias.

Do not be afraid of any of these plants because they are left-over stock from the spring selling season. The chances are that most of them have had better care in the nurseries than have the other plants of the same kinds that were sold earlier to home gardens. While they may have been inferior plants in May, they are superior plants now and worthy to take their places beside any home grown plants.

Another source of July planting material that is not taken advantage of nearly as much as it should be is perennials. With a very few exceptions, any perennial can be moved now. Many of the larger plants are sold balled and burlaped like shrubs. Among these are some old favorites. Monarda, the humming-bird flower or beebalm, is ready to move in full bloom. The variety M. didyma with its red flowers is probably the best.

Now In Bloom

Purple or white platycodons are now in bloom and will bloom more or less all summer and are very amusing, especially in the bud stage. The tall purple Veronica maritima, delicate as its flower spike is, can be transplanted without even drooping. Phlox, just beginning to bloom or in full bloom, like the white Mrs. Lingard, are moveable and will bring very good and widely varied color soon.

It is not too late to buy perennial aster or chrysanthemum plants for this fall's bloom, nor, indeed, is it too late to buy many perennials now in full bloom. With these large plants, it is necessary to be sure they receive ample water for the first two weeks, especially if it is dry. Be sure the nurseryman gives you a good ball of earth.

Bare spots in rock gardens or among shorter perennials can also be filled in July as well as any other time. Thymus serpyllum and some of the sedums are about to bloom. The new dianthus Wivelsfield will stay in bloom all summer with several lovely colors. Although most violas are small-flowered now, if they are kept picked and watered they will have large flowers again this fall.

Modern nursery merchandising makes even such exotic plants as lilies, both land and water, salable in midsummer. Such land lilies as the lovely Philippinense and Regale, the former budded and the latter blooming, are potted and ready to move into the garden to dress it up for some special party for as little as 35 cents each. Water lilies, in full flower, can be moved in their pots or tubs, if they are not allowed to become dry.

Tea Roses

Hybrid tea roses that were potted up for the June trade are still for sale in many places and at reduced prices. These will not be in as good shape nor as bushy as the ones already sold, but they will be in bloom, will continue to bloom this year and can be cut back for next year.

Among the various late-summer blooming varieties of flowering shrubs, one of the finest is the Hibiscus syriacus or rose of Sharon. This has always been very difficult to move but this year it is available in several colors with heavy balls of earth covered with newspaper under the burlap so that it can be moved in full leaf without trouble. The shrubs cost a dollar apiece but it is worth that much to fill a bare place in the shrub border.

Moving plants and shrubs in full bloom or leaf is not difficult if they are kept wet enough and shaded for the first few days if it is very hot. This precaution, however, is not usually necessary if the stock comes from a good nursery and was carefully dug. This development of nursery work is a great boon to the gardener who finds it less than inspiring to purchase what seems but a bundle of sticks. If he wants to or needs to, he can almost purchase a garden already in leaf and flower.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Champlain	July 24	Plymouth	July 31	July 23	8:00 pm	July 24	8:00 am
Queen Mary	July 28	Plymouth	Aug. 3	July 27	8:00 pm	July 28	8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26	4:00 pm	July 26	8:00 pm
Asama Maru		Aug. 5	July 31	4:00 pm	July 31	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*President Pierce		July 31	July 26	4:00 pm	July 26	8:00 pm
Maunawili	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29	4:00 pm	July 29	8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30	4:00 pm	July 30	8:00 pm

*(San Francisco.)

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 8:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Bandits Rob Worcester Firm of $7000 Pay Roll

WORCESTER, Mass., July 23 (AP)—Four armed bandits robbed Frank E. Cross, vice-president of the E. J. Cross Building Construction Company of a $7000 pay roll at 10:05 a. m.

Mr. Cross had just left the company office preparatory to distributing the money when an automobile pulled up opposite 84 Foster Street. Police were aided by eye-witness descriptions.

No 'Red Scare' Held Justifiable In United States

(Continued From Page 9)

in which freedom of speech and assemblage is not freely permitted. Nor should we fail to realize that our basic problem of wealth and distribution has not been solved."

In informal group discussions, carried on with the enthusiasm of newly confirmed—or disturbed—convictions, as the institute drew to a close, the questions raised by the various lecturers were still debated today.

Twice Exiled

One of the warmest supporters of the American conception of constitutional democracy and its system of checks and balances to guard against unwise and precipitate action by the few—or the "transient majority"—was Dr. Judith Grunfeld of New York City. Her moderate views resulted first in exile from Russia and then from Germany.

Driven from Russia for socialistic leanings during the Tsarist regime, she returned for "the best days of my life," she says, under the Kerensky government, and edited a labor review, "Worker and Consumer." Under the Bolshevist regime she was accused of criticizing the dictatorship and her arrest was ordered—but she managed to escape to Germany.

There she became research economist for a powerful labor union, which was "liquidated" in 1933. Being accused once again of criticizing a dictatorship, Dr. Grunfeld then left for Paris and eventually for New York, where she now lives.

One of her chief concerns, she says, is to bring to American women the realization of their happy position as real citizens in a democracy, and to show them the contrast presented by the condition of their sisters in fascist and communist countries.

Privileges in America

Mrs. Cornelia James Cannon, author of "Red Rust," also had much to say about the privileges enjoyed by the women of North America and the opportunity they enjoy to give proper care to small families of children who can look forward to a happy and successful future—instead of being urged, as in imperialistic countries—to increase the size of the rising generations of soldiers.

Mrs. Cannon pointed especially to the happy condition of the peaceful Scandinavian peoples, where a natural adjustment is apparently being made through an increase in the number of children in the classes able to give them good business, art or mechanical training—and a reduction in the number of children in the laboring classes, where unemployment might otherwise develop with the increasing use of machinery.

Such a natural adjustment, she declared, removes the cause of much industrial unrest and makes for real economic democracy.

Milk Control Debated

Last night in Billings Hall, at a panel discussion open to the public, the complex question of milk control was expounded by experts representing the Federal Government, the Massachusetts Milk Administration, the dairy farmers of New York, and the consumers of both New Jersey and New York.

Members of the audience joined freely in the discussion.

There is much misapprehension, it was pointed out, regarding the spread between the retail price of milk and the price paid to the farmer. While it is reported that the latter is receiving a certain price for first grade milk, the fact is that he does not receive this price for all his output, for before distribution it is divided into Grade A, for sale at the top price, and into Grade B—which is practically beyond price fixing by state authorities, since it must compete with milk shipped in from other states. The result is that the price the farmer actually receives is an average between the different grades and their various uses.

In comment upon advertising campaigns by some large dairy combines announcing that owing to a distribution and handling cost of from 5 to 6 cents a quart, these concerns are making no profit on milk, it was pointed out that although these figures are true, the fact is that these companies do make a substantial profit on butter, ice cream and other incidental products.

It also was brought out that in some cases, especially in New York City, there is no difference in butter fat content, and other important tests, between the Grade A and Grade B milk, now that standards of the latter have been raised—except for the type of cap on the bottles.

N. E. Senate Group Expects Approval Of Flood Pacts

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—New England senators expressed confidence last night that joint resolutions to approve the Connecticut River Valley and Merrimack River flood control compacts will be passed before Congress adjourns.

Unconfirmed reports that President Roosevelt had been advised to veto the Connecticut Valley compact ratified by legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, brought from Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, the assertion he would discuss the matter with the President.

One New England Senator said he understood the President had been informed the flood control compact might conflict with the Norris regional power planning bill.

However, Senator Walsh said, approval of the compact should not interfere with any future act of Congress which he believed would "supersede" measures passed before.

The resolution seeking congressional approval of the Connecticut River compact was placed in the hands of Senator Francis Maloney, (D) of Connecticut, yesterday by the commerce committee with instructions to report it favorably.

Senator Maloney indicated the resolution probably would be presented to the Senate early next week and he conferred with army engineers and Senators Walsh and Ernest W. Gibson, (R) of Vermont, concerning certain technicalities in the measure.

Legal representatives of the four states involved in the compact forwarded their objections to one provision in the resolution which gives Congress the right to "alter, amend or repeal its consent" to the compact.

Attorney-Generals Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts and Edward J. Daly of Connecticut informed New England senators that provision might jeopardize payments to the states for land damages.

Mr. Dever asserted in a letter to Senator Walsh, "It is conceivable a situation might arise whereby Congress would withdraw its consent. In that event, Massachusetts might find itself responsible for payment of land damages with no prospects of subsequent reimbursement from the interstate flood control commission which is dependent on congressional credit."

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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Juniors Inject New Activity Into Wessagussett Yacht Club

North Weymouth club was organized in 1901 primarily as a social club and has not entered into racing or yachting activities as completely as some other organizations along the North and South Shores—Younger members waken fresh interest.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH WEYMOUTH, July 23—Primarily a social club for its summer residents, the Wessagussett Yacht Club of North Weymouth today is shifting gradually to sail as an ambitious crew of juniors begin to trim sails and hit the weather starting line in true racing fashion.

For 35 years, the Wessagussett Yacht Club has served as a social improvemnt association for the section of North Weymouth called Wessagussett. Since its beginning, however, floats have existed at the club, where residents tied their small tenders or swam off the end of the wharf.

A few boats were scattered here and there and week-end sails were in order. At odd times during its history, Wessagussett tried racing boats but interest in sailboat racing did not have the staying power and the racing boats slipped away to other ports.

Today, the youngsters in Wessagussett have started a division of the Winnabout class, and, after racing in a couple of inter-clubs and their own clubs races have found sailboat racing a great sport and are becoming more ambitious in the field every day.

Started in 1901

In 1901, some 20 Wessagussett residents formed a yacht club. Among them were: Everett N. Hollis, Frank Fullerton, W. H. Weston, John Miller, Andrew Eppler, George A. Walker, John H. Guy, W. H. Nye, R. O. Clark. Today of that charter group only Frank Fullerton and Will Weston remain and Mr. Fullerton is the only active member of the two, his office being treasurer.

The organization was mainly a Wessagussett Improvement Association but possessed a portable pier with one float for the small rowboats. The following year, 1902, the club was incorporated as a yacht club.

The membership of the club grew until in 1910 it was decided that a clubhouse was necessary. A permanent pile-driven pier was put up and the clubhouse was completed.

In 1917, a severe winter piled ice 30 feet thick around the base of the piles and the ice rushing out Fore River took the pier with it.

The following spring a new pier was put up and two years later the club experienced the same difficulty with the ice. Finally, steel uprights, concrete, an old smokestack and heavy timber was combined to build the pier that still stands.

The First Management

The first executive committee was composed of Commodore R. O. Clark, Vice-Commodore Everett N. Hollis and Frank Fullerton, secretary-treasurer.

Today the Wessagussett Yacht Club is governed by an able executive body composed of Commodore Robert H. Mason, Vice-Commodore Ernest W. Cain, Secretary John Moakley and Treasurer Fullerton.

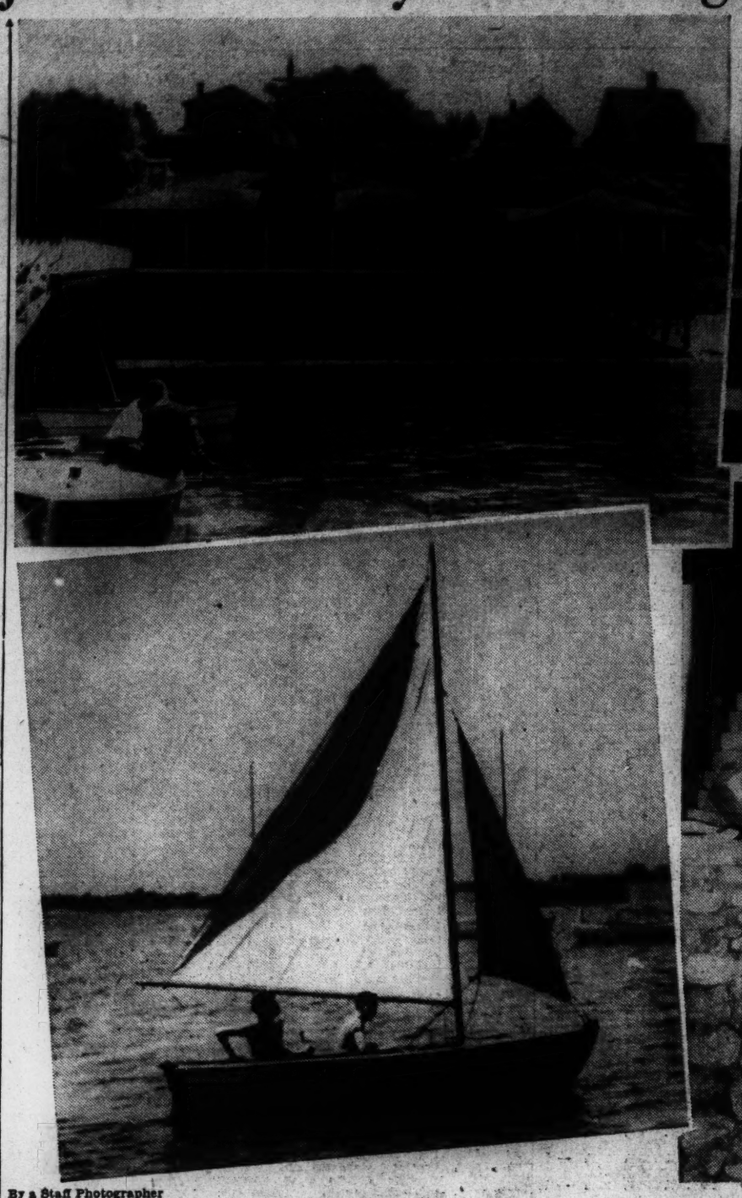
Racing at the Wessagussett Yacht Club has been fragmentary and spasmodic. Before the depression the club boasted 17 Snow Birds racing. At that time the popular cat-rigged class was just starting, with 40 of the class racing around Boston Harbor. Mostly old members at Wessagussett found the small 12-foot boat too unseaworthy and the class soon broke up at the North Weymouth organization.

Took Coveted Trophy

Racing boats, participating in regatas held by other yacht clubs, have belonged to the Wessagussett club. Back in 1932 and 1933 Leslie Rawding's Nipper with Hank O'Brien aboard won the Quincy Challenge Trophyy for the Wessagussett Yacht Club, the most famous yachting trophy around Boston Bay waters.

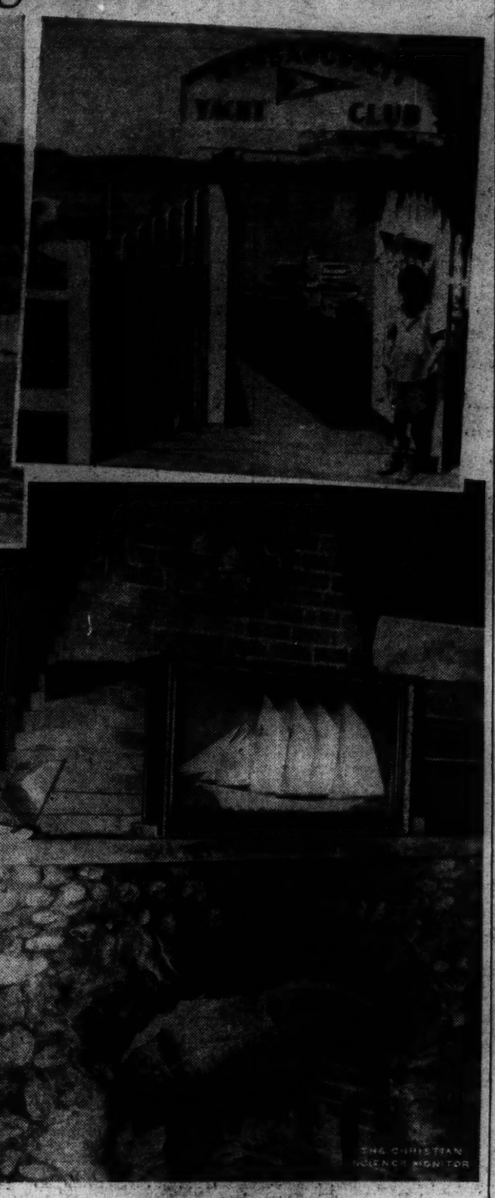
During the spring the juniors, aided by their parents, picked up some Winsbouts to add to the small fleet they had last year. The club itself last year ordered nine of the small Papoose class built to be sold to the juniors during the year. All of the boats were sold and together with the Winabouts the Wessagussett Yacht Club holds weekly races on Tuesday nights and Saturday afternoons. Most of the yachtsmen have journeyed to the weekly Sunday interclubs held by the various yacht clubs around Boston Harbor.

Much of the success for the present-day interest in racing among the juniors is due to the work of Ken Whorf, veteran seamen in the Coast Guard, and old sailing ships. The juniors daily go to Ken for information concerning the rigs for boats, racing rules of the sea and many other questions, and it is with these same juniors that the racing situation of the future rests.



By a Staff Photographer

Wessagussett Yacht Club Juniors Papoose Class



Entrance to the Club Clubhouse a Cosy Spot

Rep. Plumley Sees Trend to Tyranny In Pending Bills

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 23 (AP)—Rep. Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, in an interview today forecast "an absolute tyranny" in this country should pending legislation in Congress, dealing with wages and hours and departmental reorganization be enacted.

Representative Plumley, outspoken critic of the National Administration, asserted "the people are just beginning to realize how far along the road toward the end of their peace, happiness and security, under an American form of government, the insidious, subversive and un-American policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt have led them."

The Representative expressed himself as "pleased" at the action of the Senate yesterday in rejecting President Roosevelt's court reorganization plan.

"The people had only to understand it to reject it," he added. "They discovered the tyrant and eventually they will consign to obloquy those who would have tempted them to their destruction.

"They are going to find out that the department reorganization bill now before Congress is vicious, and that the wages and hours bill is worse than that."

If both bills were enacted, he asserted, it "would so far centralize authority in the President as to absolutely establish a tyranny and destroy our American form of government."

Truckers to Boost Freight Rates For Interstate Shipping

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23 (AP)—Sixty New England interstate carriers agreed today on a 10 to 25 per cent increase in their rate on freight trucked through New England, New York and New Jersey. It was the first time that carriers have agreed on a standard rate. The increase is effective Monday.

Truckers were of the opinion the new rate set-up would bring about mass shipments rather than frequent haulings of small loads. Shippers who make large deliveries will not suffer materially in the rate boost, they explained.

The new rates will probably be followed in a month by increases in commodity hauling rates.

'Board for Squantum

This is the tenth of a series of 21 articles unearthing the traditions and histories of North and South Shore yacht clubs presented in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays. Next Tuesday, the "sailingest yacht club on the South Shore," the Squantum Yacht Club.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ah, me . . . the problem (or should we say problems?) of housecleaning and cooking becomes lighter by the hour. And we should know . . . because we've been known to turn a hand at both.* (And a successful one at that, even though some of our friends insist we can't cook, merely because we were once known to be unable to locate the potato masher in our own kitchen!)

However, now that the modern kitchens are done up in gay colors, with every bit of equipment right at each other's heels, just to save steps . . . to say nothing of the perfectly gorgeous housedresses now offered by the local stores for the sole purpose of bringing glamour and cheer to the breakfast table . . . it only follows that the umpteen gadgets throughout the household tool-section should be correspondingly helpful in adding practically hilarious moments to the time spent in doing the various and supdry daily household jobs.

♦♦♦

Take the Business Of Simple Dusting

Now you take this business of dusting, for instance. Time was when you grabbed up a piece of plain white cheese cloth, or the remains of little Ella's woolen pajamas, and went to it. Dusting off dust that would be right back there in the same place tomorrow! Well, you can't tell us that there's anything that even borders on the bring-on-a-song mood to that perennial process, and we're not even going to try to convince you that time has brought about any great change in this direction. No, indeed . . . but we are going to tell you that you may get one step nearer this effect by using colored dustcloths. Such as we saw at B. F. Macy's at 474 Boylston Street. They come in rolled up sets of five for something like 50 cents. Grand for a shower gift, to say nothing of yourself. And just think of the diversion you'll have in selecting a dust cloth that'll come somewhere near matching your housedress; in as much as they come in such gay colors as yellow, salmon, green, lavender.

♦♦♦

Double-Boiler Has Its Problems

The business of boiling anything in a double boiler has always been a matter of guessing in the dark. And if there's anything that positively eliminates itself quicker than water boiling down in the nether regions of a double boiler . . . we'd like to know what it is. The result in our case has been that we've been known to have as many as four tops to double-boilers at once . . . but nary a bottom part in sight. Because, inasmuch as we had allowed the water to boil dry, there was no longer any use for the lower part; inasmuch as it was minus anything but the burned-through part!

♦♦♦

And They Say Seeing Is Believing

But the modern wife doesn't have this difficulty. That is, she doesn't if she buys her household the new (well, fairly new) Pyrex double-boilers. Because then she can watch the water boil, and keep an eye on its height as she goes about doing the forty million other things around her kitchen. So you see you don't start off with a handicap at all. And you can, of course, use both upper and lower parts separately. There's a quart, and three-quart size. And you'll find them all around . . . made from the same Pyrex that all your custard cups, casseroles and what not are!

Janet Treat

[A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature]

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Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Renaissance Quintet recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Salon Orchestra concert: soloists.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Jean Sablon; Suzanne Fisher; Shep Fields' Orchestra; Kidoodlers Quartet; Old Song dramatizations; "Arctic Summer in Iceland"; symphony orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music": Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), International Broadcast from London.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The World Is Yours": Smithsonian drama.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman": dramatic sketch.

6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Pun in Swingtime."

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: dramatic sketch.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Ernest Gill and his California Concert: soloists.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; D'Artega's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilssen.

7:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Gulf program: Harry von Zell; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; soloist.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Werner Janssen, conductor.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Milton Berle; Wendell Hall; artists; Andy Sanella's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.

8:30 WAAB, Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Universal Rhythm"; Frank Crumit; Richard Bonelli; soloists; orch.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intereity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi There, Audience"; Ray Perkins; soloists; vocal groups; Nat Brusiloff's Orch.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Music Camp Concert from Interlochen, Michigan.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Paul Kerby, conductor.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Jane Pickens; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus; May Robson; Jean Muir.

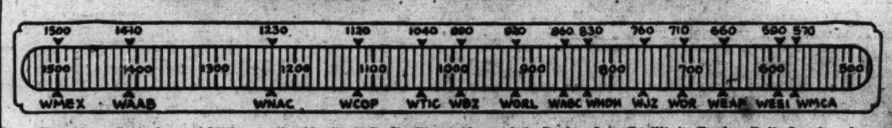
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance"; Harold Stokes' Orchestra and soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 M. Carley, pianist.	Salvation Army program	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Boys	Lidria Tirrel, organ	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Singing Lady	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"		Sport reports	Martha Raye	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Canadian program	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cuninngham	Serenade: music	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Broadw'y Varieties:	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, - soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	N. E. High School symphonic Band	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	J. C. Luhrsen, talk		Esplanade Concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch		Esplanade Concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Alice Fay, songs			Esplanade Concert	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	Robert L. Ripley	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley		Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park concert	Court of Human Relations; sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Fox Theater program
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Grant Park concert		Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Fox Theater program
10:00 Mod'rn Symph'nies;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; soloists; vocal trio	"First Nighter"; sketch	Orson Wells in "Les Miserables"	David McSweeney, songs
10:15 Grofe's Orchestra		"First Nighter"; sketch		Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:30 U. S. Cabinet Series:	Liedersingers: Quartet	Hollywood gossip;	"Curtain Time"; dramatization; soloists; popular orchestra	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:45 Secy D. C. Roper	Elsa Schallert Reviews	Roy Campbell's Royalists		Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service		Olympian Orchestra
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music.	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Hits and Encores..	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Interview	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Hits and Encores..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Ray Block, pianist	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Dalton Trio	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30 Piddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Variations	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods; songs
9:45 Piddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Davis Cup matches	"Sweethearts of Air"	Charioteers: quartet	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Davis Cup matches	"Raising Your Parents"	"Vass Family"; vocal	"Choir Loft"; organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 Let's Pretend	"Raising Your Parents"	Chautauqua Concert:	"The Bachelors"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Let's Pretend	Davis Cup matches	Georges Barrere, cond.	Piano duo	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Ruth Croff	Davis Cup matches	"Three Rancheros"	Variety program: orch.; soloists	"Organ Melodies"
11:15 R. Maxwell, songs	Davis Cup matches	Nancy Swanson, songs		"Uncle Ted"
11:30 Concert Hall: Com-	Davis Cup matches	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 pensky Trio	Nagel's rhumba orch.	"Dixie Debs"; vocal	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Jack Shannon	News; Noonday Revue; soloists; orchestra	Walter Kidder, baritone; violinist; organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News; stocks			"Dance Time"	Italian Radio Review
12:30 George Hall's Orch.	George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 George Hall's Orch.		Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Davis Cup résumé	4-H Club program	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Jim Shields, tenor	Musicale	"Song Pictures"	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Farmers' Union program: speakers; soloists	Marimba Melodies	Happy Felton's Orch.	Short story editor
1:45 "Buffalo Presents"		Three Girls and Boy	Happy Felton's Orch.	Quakertown Varieties
2:00 Madison Ensemble	1st; United States Army Band	Sports reports; music	Sylvia Cyde, soprano; concert orchestra	Quakertown Varieties
2:15 Organ recital		Sports reports; music		Quakertown Varieties
2:30 Organ recital	Don Fernando's Orch.	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
2:45 Tours in Tone	"Sidewalk Interviews"	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
3:00 Down by Herman's	Westview Park Orchestra	Sports reports; music	Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game	Organ concert
3:15 Down by Herman's	Westview Park Orchestra	Sports reports; music		"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Commerce speaker	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game	Sport reports
3:45 Clyde Barrie, songs	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music		Sport reports
4:00 The Dictators	Matinee Club; Kogen's Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 The Dictators		Sports reports; music		Sport reports
4:30 The Dancepators	Matinee Club; Kogen's Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 The Dancepators		Sports reports; music		Sport reports
5:00 Frank Dailey's Or.	Little Show; orchestra and soloists	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 Frank Dailey's Or.		Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Herman Middleman's Or.	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten; sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
5:45 The Boston Hour	Musicale		Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show	News Service	Network sport program	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	H. Shilkret's Orch.	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; Sports Col.	News; sports; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; sports; music	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Message of Israel: speaker; organ	"El Chico"; orchestra	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Song Time"		"El Chico" orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Concert Hall	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Wonder Strings"
7:45 Concert Hall	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	"It's a Racket"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	"Kidoodlers"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Popular songs
8:15 Swing Club	Nola Day, songs	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Goldman Band	Robin Hood Dell Concert: symphony orches-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 sketch; soloists	Goldman Band		Horace Heidt's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Ira, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor, Phila.	"Louisiana Hayride"; comedy and music	Songs, Pearl Williams
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;			Olympian Orchestra
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Fantasy"; Frederick	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45 case"	Hot Shots	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Stark's Orchestra,	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Cincinnati Summer	NBC Jamboree: soloists;	Mexican orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; male	Opera Association, part	Master of Ceremony, Henry	Morgan concert	Melodic Moods
10:30 trio; guest soloist	of opera "La Tosca," by	Kogen's Orchestra;	Grand Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45 Penna. State prgrm	Puccini	guests	Grand Park concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Rondelay	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	E. Jolesnik's Orchestra
11:15 R. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	E. Jolesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Arnheim's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Boris Madriguera's Or.	"Serenade"; music
11:45 Arnheim's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Boris Madriguera's Or.	"Serenade"; music

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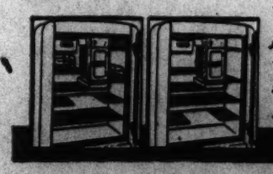

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 930,760
1937 to date 240,000,000
1936 to date 204,005,734

Many Issues Rise In Early Trading But Later React

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Stocks stumbled over quiet profit selling in today's market after a brisk upswing at the opening near the close. Quotations were well mixed. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Highly pleasing earnings statements continued to buoy individual stocks, but there also was the suggestion some discounting may have been done in this direction. Bonds and commodities were uneven as were the principal foreign currencies.

Many Hold Gains

Shares retaining advances up to a point or so were Bethlehem Steel, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, J. I. Case, Oliver Farm, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Loew's, American Locomotive, Atlantic Coast Line, American Water Works, Crane Co., and Macy.

Strength was exhibited by issues of International Agricultural Corp. and Virginia-Carolina Chemical, but Dow Chemical was again on the weak side. It was recalled the latter's latest fiscal year showed a balance of $4.15 for the common, against $4.42 in the preceding 12 months.

Sloss-Sheffield tumbled 13 points at one time following announcement the company's 6-months profits amounted to $3.46 a share. The stock came back in the latter part of the session.

Tidewater Oil, with a net of 60 cents in the second quarter compared with 29 cents in the similar 1936 period, was lively on the gaining end.

About unchanged were Goodyear, Goodrich, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, National Lead, Motor Products, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, General Electric, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, American Telephone and Western Union.

Bond Market Quiet

Railroad liens were mixed in a quiet bond market today. Most of the domestic corporate list was uneven, with fractional changes either way. Federal loans were quiet and steady.

In the carrier group Great Northern 4s were a center of interest with a spurt of around 2 points. Erie 5s and B. & O. 4½s showed fractional improvement.

Rail obligations moving lower included St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Industrial liens moved irregularly. Youngstown 3½s leaned forward nearly 2 points, while Bethlehem Steel 4½s and 3¾s were inactive. International Paper 5s lost some ground and Remington Rand 4¼s gave up about ½.

Foreign dollar issues were quiet and moved within narrow limits.

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Utility stocks scored fractional gains under persistent buying in a quiet curb market today. Most issues held steady with losses confined to narrow limits.

Electric Bond & Share pushed up around ½ and American Gas & Electric and United Gas advanced minor fractions. American Superpower held about even. The oil group lacked decisive leadership. Creole Petroleum slumped a trifle while Gulf Oil and Humble Oil pointed a little higher. International Petroleum and Imperial Oil were unchanged.

Other gainers included Cord Corp., Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B," Eagle Picher and Newmont Mining. Losing ground were Fairchild Aviation, Glen Alden and Technicolor.

Insurance Co. Reports

Here are given financial reports of various insurance concerns as of the six months ended June 30, last:

***American Eagle Fire—**
Total assets $15,417,531, compared with $16,307,620 at the end of 1936; net surplus $10,216,614, compared with $11,120,330; investments, $12,696,457, compared with $14,616,420, based on National Association of Insurance Commissioners valuations. If June 30 market values had been used, total admitted assets would have been $15,629,601 and policyholders' surplus $11,427,084.

***Continental—**
Total assets amounted to $99,873,114, compared with $93,979,052 on June 30, 1936, and net surplus was $66,788,766, compared with $61,575,722. Stocks and bonds were valued at $91,513,227 on June 30, 1937, based on valuations approved by the national commissioners. A year earlier these securities were valued at $87,002,440.

Fidelity and Casualty of New York—
Total assets, $48,117,228, compared with $47,853,372 on Dec. 31; net surplus, $12,704,040, compared with $13,438,367; investments, $38,961,358, based on national commissioners' values. At June 30 market values, total admitted assets would be $48,277,700 and policyholders' surplus $15,144,532.

Fidelity-Phoenix Fire—
Total assets, $79,307,281, compared with $83,260,111 on Dec. 31; net surplus, $53,731,054, compared with $57,994,448; investments, $72,648,613 at convention values. Based on market values, total admitted assets would be $83,071,366 and policyholders' surplus $53,913,726.

First American Fire—
Total assets, $4,995,522, compared with $5,149,719 on Dec. 31; net surplus, $2,837,882, compared with $3,007,899; investments at convention values amounted to $4,970,391. Based on June 30 market values, total admitted assets would be $5,071,366 and policyholders' surplus $3,913,726.

Maryland Insurance—
Total admitted assets, $3,412,962, compared with $3,486,918 on Dec. 31, 1936; surplus, $1,944,638, compared with $2,090,340; investments, carried at national convention values, $2,662,182. At June 30 market values, admitted assets would be $3,414,654, and policyholders' surplus $2,946,522.

Niagara Fire—
Admitted assets, $25,978,425 compared with $27,273,194 on Dec. 31; net surplus, $17,377,010, compared with $18,780,807; investments, $23,650,972, based on convention values. At June 30 market values, total assets would be $26,262,907 and policyholders' surplus, $19,661,552.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty of Baltimore—
Net premiums written in the first six months of this year aggregated $18,976,-000, compared with $17,054,000 in the corresponding period a year ago. Net operating income for the six months of $3,377,000 before adjustment of premium and other legal reserves was the largest such income for any initial six months since 1926. It compared with $2,453,000 for the first half.

*Year ended June 30.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	+1
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	70½	80½	80½	+ ½
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	13	19¼	19¼	19¼	
28¾	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jul 21
38	28	Addressog (1.40)	4	32	32½	33	+ ⅝
4⅝	2	Advance Rume	14	2½	2¾	2½	+ ⅛
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	3	75	74¾	74¾	+ ½
3½	2½	Air-Way El Ap	2	2¾	2½	2½	Jul 22
13⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	12	11¾	11⅝	
3⅝	2⅜	Allegheny	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	
58½	35	Allegh pf xw	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
39¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	6	40¾	37	37	−4
50	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	−3¼
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	2	37½	37½	37½	−1
45¾	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	Jul 22
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jul 21
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	236½	235	236½	+1½
33¼	20	Allied Mills (2g)	13	25½	24¾	25	+ ⅝
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	36	19⅝	18⅞	19	
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅝
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	19	69¾	68	68	− ¾
30¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	26⅝	26½	26½	
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	24	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40	40	40	
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	2	95	95	95	Jul 22
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	95	95	95	Jul 22
41⅜	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	16	29½	28	29½	+1⅝
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	16	67¼	66	66¾	+ ¾
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	*9	107¼	106¼	107	+ ⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156¾	156¼	156¼	Jul 23
71	46	Am Car & F (¾g)	3	53	52¾	52¾	− ⅛
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	81	81	81	Jul 21
32¾	28	Am Ch & O (1½g)	16	30¾	30½	30½	− ⅜
148	115	Am Ch&O pf (5)	3	135	135	135	Jul 22
106	98	Am Chicle (6a)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 22
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	3	24⅞	24½	24½	− ⅛
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	11	26¼	25	25¼	− ¼
13½	5¾	Am Encaus Til	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	* 67	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ½
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	43½	43½	43½	+1⅝
68¾	45	Am & FP $7 pf	* 11	54¾	53	53½	+ 1
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	12	26¼	25½	26	+ 1
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	− ¼
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	28	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	3	44	43½	44	+ ½
52⅝	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	2	42¼	42	42¼	Jul 22
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3½	3½	3½	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
58⅞	37	Am Loco	15	47	46	47	+1½
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	8	108	105	108	+ ½
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (⅝g)	8	20½	20¼	20½	− ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	3	9	9	9	
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	7	52¼	51¾	51¾	− ⅝
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	−8½
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	87	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅝
87½	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	67	65⅞	67	+1¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	2	57	57	57	+1
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	61	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	28	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	3	28	27¼	27¼	−1½
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	10	28	28	28	+ ¼
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	20	94⅞	93½	93⅝	−1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	142	142	142	−1
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55½	55½	55½	Jul 22
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	21	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	− ¼
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	17½	17½	17½	Jul 22
56⅞	37	Am Sur Ref (2)	5	46	45¼	45¼	− ¾
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	130	130	130	Jul 22
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	22	22	22	− ⅛
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	172	171¼	172	+ ⅝
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	10	80	78½	80	+1⅛
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	17	82½	80½	81½	+1¾
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	137	137	137	−1½
20¼	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	12	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ¼
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	113	20⅞	20	20¾	+1⅛
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	92	92	92	+4
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	12	10⅞	10½	10½	− ⅜
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	18	73	70⅝	70⅝	− ⅜
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅜g)	88	58	56⅜	56⅜	− ⅛
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	2	82	82	82	Jul 21
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	37	23¾	21¾	23½	+2¾
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 21
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108½	108½	108½	− ¼
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	42	12¼	11⅞	12	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	90	90	90	− ⅝
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	73	57½	56⅞	57	+ ¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	11	11	11	− ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	6	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅞	Asso Inv (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 19
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	21	85½	85⅜	85⅝	−1⅛
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	3	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	18	54	53	53	+ ⅜
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
4	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	24	24	24	−2
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	18	30¾	30	30	− ¾
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111	111	111	+1
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	15½	15¾	15⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¾
18¾	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	13½	Auburn Auto	6	18½	18½	18¾	+ ½
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	2	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	15	6	5¾	5¾	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	3	85	85	85	Jul 22
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	86½	86½	86½	Jul 20
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	18	29⅜	27¾	28¾	− ⅜
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	4	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	42½	42	42½	Jul 22
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	5	33	32	32⅝	
32	22	Barker Bros	1	25½	25½	25½	− ⅝
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	8	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	7	16⅝	16	16	+ ¼
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 16
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	−1
15⅝	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	8	12¾	12¼	13¼	
87	64	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	87½	87½	87½	+1⅜
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	16	20¾	20½	20½	
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	5	20⅜	20½	20½	− ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	*1	57	57	57	+ ⅝
105½	93	Beth Stl (5g)	58	95	93⅞	94⅜	+1⅝
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (7)	4	19	19	19	
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	119¼	119½	119¼	− ¼
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1½g)	6	60¼	60	60	+3
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	1	27	27	27	− ⅛
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
49⅝	27½	Boeing Airpl	14	33½	32½	33⅜	− ⅜
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	5	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	11	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
47	38	Borg-Warner (2)	9	45	44⅝	44¾	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	3	10¼	9¾	10¼	Jul 21
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	14	18½	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	19	42½	43	43⅝	+ ½
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49	49	49	
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jul 22
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	56	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	9	19½	19	19	+1¾
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	45	24⅜	23½	24¼	+1¼
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	69¼	68	69¼	+2¼
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	15	31½	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	8	19	18½	18½	Jul 22
25¼	15¼	Bucyrus-Erie	6	17⅝	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅝	Budd Mfg	26	11	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	1	85½	85½	85½	Jul 21
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
45¼	30⅝	Bullard Co (1g)	*3	36½	36½	36½	Jul 22
58⅞	50⅝	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	56½	56½	55½	− ⅛
18⅜	17⅝	Burlington Mills (1)	3	17⅞	17½	17½	− ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad M (.65g)	21	28¼	28	28½	− ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	Jul 19
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	5	15⅝	15½	15½	
36½	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	29	7½	6⅞	6⅞	
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	9	22	21¼	21¼	−1⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	5	30¼	30	30¼	

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48¼	35⅛	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37⅜	37½	37¾	− ⅜
51	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
6½	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	10	3¾	3¾	3⅝	− ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
38⅝	23½	Can D G Ale	49	26½	25⅝	26½	− ⅛
17½	11½	Canad Pac	36	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	− ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	46¼	46	46¼	Jul 20
18½	13⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	15	15	15	Jul 21
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 21
9⅞	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
181	138	Case (7½)	15	182½	180	180	
100	85	Caterpil Tract (3)	7	98	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	105	104½	105	Jul 22
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	20	38¼	37½	37⅝	− ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	−1
48¼	36⅝	Celotex (.40g)	2	43½	43¼	43½	Jul 21
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	32	32	32	Jul 22
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	16	8½	8¼	8¼	
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	3	20	20	20	−1
24⅝	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 21
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	4	10⅞	10	10¼	Jul 21
68⅝	6⅝	Cerro de Pas (4)	35	76½	75	75½	+ ½
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P & P (2)	1	60	60	60	+ ⅛
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	−1⅛
68⅝	50⅛	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	41	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	2	97½	97½	97½	−1½
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	9	76½	75½	76	
4⅝	1¾	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 8
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 20
6⅝	3	Chi & NW	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
19¼	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 21
6	2	Chi Gt West	3	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 21
32	24	Chi Mail Or (1¾a)	5	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅝
3¼	1⅜	Chi M StP & P	3	3	1½	2	− ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	12	26¼	25½	25½	− ⅝
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40½	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 21
8¼	3⅞	Chi Rl & P 6% pf	1	5	5	5	Jul 22
10½	4½	Chi Rl & P 7% pf	1	9	8	8	+ ½
3¼	1⅜	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅝
22½	15⅝	Chick-Cot Oil	1	18½	18	18	Jul 21
15⅝	9¼	Childs Co	7	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝
135⅛	94	Chrysler (3½g)	140	114½	112⅛	112½	− ⅝
26⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	5	18½	18	18	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
44⅞	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	8	44½	44	44	
45⅞	36	Clev Graph Br (1g)	17	46	45	46	+ ½
29⅜	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	13	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+1
170⅛	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	160½	160⅛	160⅛	−2
90	86½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	− ⅛
28¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	21	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103¾	103¾	103⅝	Jul 22
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	13	57	56⅝	56⅝	− ⅛
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	14	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	− ⅛
20⅞	10	Colum G&E (.30g)	148	14¾	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	90	90	90	+1½
39½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	3	30	30	30	
46⅝	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43	42	43	Jul 19
138¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	Jul 21
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	17	62¼	60½	60¾	−1¾
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	5	104¾	104¾	104¾	−1¼
83¾	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	16	66⅛	65⅝	65⅞	− ⅝
120	103	Comi I T cv pf (4½)	2	106	106	106	Jul 22
21⅛	13	Comi Solv (.60)	18	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3	Comwith & Sou	187	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith S pf (3)	7	58	56	58	+3¼
19½	13½	Conde Nast	4	14	13⅞	13⅝	Jul 22
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	3	38	37½	37½	− ½
19¼	13½	Congress Cig	2	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 9
33⅝	19⅞	Cons Air Corp	3	24¾	24	24	− ¼
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
13¼	8½	Cons Coal	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 22
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	65	40⅜	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
5¾	2½	Cons Film	1	3½	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	6	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	12	9⅞	9½	9⅝	− ⅜
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	40	16	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
106⅞	104¾	Cons Oil 65 pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 22
10⅝	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	14	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	2	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
37⅝	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	28	31¾	31½	31½	− ⅜
37¾	18¼	Cont Bak A	2	24¾	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Cont Bak B	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	89	89	89	Jul 22
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	18	57½	56¾	56¾	−1¼
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
42¾	35¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	7	2½	2½	2½	
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	32	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	3	29	29	29	−1⅜
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	12	61¾	61½	61¾	− ⅜
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	158	158	158	+ ¾
10¼	6	Coty	8	7⅞

Business and Industry •

New Homes Being Built Faster Than Increase in Population

• Commerce and Finance

Rule on Quantity Discounts by FTC Liked by Business

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business men and trade associations here are considerably relieved by the recent decisions of the Federal Trade Commission in the four cases just handed down, relating to the Robinson-Patman Act. Two of these cases, affecting Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company and Montgomery Ward, involved the most important issue in the act, that of quantity discounts, while the other two involved what is considered the next most important part of the act, affecting so-called "dummy brokerage allowances." Not only has the commission found the quantity discounts of the first two companies justified, but the company charged with unjustifiable brokerage allowances, Biddle, has announced that it will appeal. The fourth case, that of the Hollywood Hat Company, is not expected to be appealed on account of the smallness of the company.

Show Losses on Small Orders

One of the primary criticisms made against the act was the vagueness of the grounds on which quantity discounts were to be judged. They were allowed if justified by savings on larger shipments. However, bookkeeping is an art and not a science, and it is by no means possible to make a hard-and-fast appraisal of the degree to which savings are effected by larger shipments.

The writers of the act were under the impression that small retailers were being severely discriminated against by manufacturers, while, on the other hand, the chain stores, mail order houses, and other large buyers were of the opinion that the substantial discounts they received were justified by the booking, shipping, and miscellaneous operating economies made possible to large manufacturers by the possibility of making shipments on large orders.

The arguments on both sides trailed off from the obvious into the most remote regions of cost accounting, but between the two sides of the controversy there was—and still is—a wide no-man's land.

Last fall, for example, the Wall Street Journal cited an analysis made by the Department of Commerce from the records of the Western Electric Company in 1927 on the cost of filling various-sized orders. On 300,000 orders for over $25 each, averaging $104 apiece, there was an average profit of $10.12, while on 462,000 orders of under $25 there was an average loss of $1.63. On orders under $5 the loss increased to $3.54.

No Revolutionary Change Seen

The fear therefore was that the Federal Trade Commission would reflect the animus against big business which was fairly evident among the sponsors of the legislation, and minimize the savings effected through large orders, thus forcing a widespread revision of the sales policies of American business. General Johnson, in an attack on the proposal to remove the NRA codes to the jurisdiction of the FTC, once compared the relations of the FTC to business with those of a lion-tamer with his cat. Some manufacturers went so far, in anticipation, as to withdraw all quantity discounts, while others began to jettison their small-order business and concentrate solely on large orders, or vice versa.

As the Journal of Commerce here commented editorially on that part of last week's FTC decision involving quantity discounts, these decisions "bear out the views of many analysts of that measure that it need not bring about revolutionary changes in existing marketing practices . . . (and) demonstrate that most business enterprises, with the exercise of reasonable care, can devise price schedules which allow quantity discounts without violation of the law . . . (and) that chain stores and mail order houses, among the chief targets at which the sponsors of the Patman Act had aimed, need not be materially disturbed by the measure.

"On the other hand, independent retailers for whose benefit the law was enacted may actually be affected adversely in some cases, if the precedent established in the Biddle case against the passing on of brokerage allowances to buyers is upheld by the court. The authors of the price discrimination statute, therefore, have little cause to feel elation as yet over the results of their strenuous efforts."

Allege Dummy Brokerage

The case decided by the commission against the Biddle Purchasing Company of New York City involved alleged "dummy brokerage." Biddle buys from wholesalers and manufacturers and on account of its status as a purchasing firm, obtains a brokerage fee, or rather, a reduction in the price by the amount of the brokerage fee. This reduction, however, it hands on to the firms for which it buys.

This is, or was before the act, a common practice. Corporate and voluntary chains, co-operative buying agencies, etc., economise on, obviate, by-pass, or eliminate the brokers' services by buying direct. They then pocket the fee which the broker would have received, by obtaining the broker's price from the manufacturer. This has long excited the ire of brokers, particularly in the food trades, and they inserted in the act a clause forbidding the payment of brokerage "except for services rendered."

Nobody, not even lawyers, seemed to be able to solve this logical knot, but concensus seemed to be that it meant that the imaginary brokerage fee saved by short-circuiting the brokerage profession should accrue to the manufacturer, not to the ultimate buyer. Critics in the trade wrathfully said the clause was intended to grant a "virtual monopoly" to existing brokers, i. e., to freeze them into a distributing system which was busy making their function obsolete.

When Discounts Are Legal

The commission found that Biddle's practice of passing the brokerage fees on to the buyers "resulted in giving the buyer a discount in price." The conclusion drawn from the two decisions is that quantity discounts are legal (if they can be justified as savings) but that it is illegal to conceal them in the form of brokerage fees passed on to buyers.

In announcing it will appeal, Biddle says "attorneys for the commission, in presenting arguments . . . . , acknowledged the beneficial effect of our operations, but laid emphasis upon the fact that the law is so ambiguous that lawyers cannot agree upon a correct interpretation. In view of this, it is not surprising that the commission decided to take the only possible action which would carry the test case before the courts for their adjudication."

Auto Employment Reaches New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Detroit

The automobile manufacturing industry employed more men during 1937 than in any preceding year, including 1929 when the peak of production occurred, according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The average employment for the first 6 months of the 1937 production year was 522,000 men, compared to 463,000 during the same period of 1936.

The previous employment record for the first 6 months of 1929 was 489,000, or 6 per cent below the current season's level.

The report put the average weekly pay rolls for 1937 at $15,885,000 compared with $15,785,000 in 1929.

The association figured the 1937 production year as commencing with last October.

'Sterilized' Gold Has First Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury reports the first decline in its huge gold holdings since the gold sterilization program was inaugurated last December.

Gold stocks declined $41,777,543 on Tuesday to $12,402,226,982, the Treasury said. The decline presumably is due to operations under one or both of the Treasury's new monetary agreements with China and Brazil under which the Treasury agreed to sell gold for use in currency stabilizing operations.

Subsidiary Dividends For Anaconda Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Co. will receive about $1,000,000 from a special dividend of $1.25 and regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents just declared by Greene Cananea Copper Co. The dividends are payable Sept. 13 to stock of record Sept. 3. Anaconda owns practically all of Greene Cananea shares.

Chile Copper, also a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anaconda, declared a dividend of 50 cents payable Aug. 28 to stock of record Aug. 6. A similar payment was made last May.

Chicago Business Makes Good Gain First Half of This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Continuing the gradual climb toward the high levels of 1929, business and industry in Chicago and Illinois moved upward a few notches in the first half of this year and is still on the up-grade, reports made by associations of manufacturers, retailers, and state labor officials here indicate.

Department store clerks were busier making out sales slips for cash customers, factories employed more men, turned out more farm implements, machinery, and steel, and building contractors sent more carpenters and bricklayers out on jobs to make new buildings and modernize old ones. This increased activity was recorded in comparing certain recent months made with corresponding periods last year, as presented by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Illinois Department of Labor, and others.

Durable Goods Active

Improvement in the durable goods industry is noted by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Blast furnaces and steel works are turning out more products in this State now than they were at this time last year, says the Association.

Resumption of steel production following adjustment of strikes recently caused the operating rate in Chicago to rise 14 points the second week in July to reach 84 per cent of ingot capacity.

Production of sheet, iron, and tin plate in Illinois is now about 20 per cent higher than it was in 1936, says this association. The volume of foundry and forge products being turned out is about 23 per cent higher, and the output of blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills is 33 per cent higher. Machine tool manufacture is up about 15 per cent over 1936 volume.

The last few months has seen an increase also in the output of implement works, and machinery and machine tool factories in this state as compared with their output for the corresponding period last year, according to this association's figures.

Differing slightly with the manufacturers, the Illinois Department of Labor declares that there was no increase in the factory sales of agricultural implements this spring, but it does not regard this as any indication of a slackening of business. Last May the farm tool business was 83.5 per cent higher than it was in 1925-27, and it meant a great deal just to maintain that level.

Pay Rolls Higher

On the whole, May and June were more active months for Chicago industry and business than were those months last year, Chicago Association of Commerce estimates show. Pay rolls for Chicago industrial concerns were almost 50 per cent ahead of last year; the department store index rose almost 10 points; the employee index in local factories went up 15 points, and the telephone company reported 55,559 more subscribers this May than last.

A report of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, issued the middle of this month on the basis of U. S. census figures, showed that the value of manufactured products in Illinois for 1935 had increased 52.5 per cent over 1932, but it was still far below the 1929 level. The total value of these products in 1935 was $3,818,213,281, but in the "good old days" of '29 they soared to a point over the $6,000,000,000 mark. Chicago, having the bulk of the factories of the State, contributed a high percentage of this total and showed about the same curve of production. The value of the city's manufactures was $3,377,129,154 in 1935, compared with $2,486,230,353 in 1933. Its total in 1929 was $5,511,071,669.

Chicago sales, however, have been measured in recent months both for wholesale and retail establishments. It is found that at the end of 1936 they were about 72 per cent of the 1929 high. By the end of this year the Chicago Association of Commerce, which made the survey, expects to see them climb to 84 per cent of the 1929 level.

Employment Near 1929 Level

The Association finds in the present situation a surprising discrepancy between the ratio of sales increase to jobs, and concludes that workers have fared better than capital in the upturn. For while the sales volume is still 16 per cent below the par of 1929, employment, it states, is only 5 per cent below the 1929 high water mark. Employment on May 1 of this year, according to Association of Commerce estimates, was 711,440 jobs for Chicago. Add 37,000 jobs to this list and you would have the same level of employment as 1929, it states.

Employment never falls as much as sales, the Association of Commerce asserts, drawings from this statement the conclusion that workers fared better than their bosses during the depression. To prove the point, it states that in 1933, when sales fell 59 per cent from the 1929 figure, jobs decreased only 41 per cent. Some observers declare, however, that this comparison is not between equal factors. It is worse, they say, as far as individuals are concerned, for a worker to lose his job, than for any one employer to see his sales drop 59 per cent, providing his business does not collapse entirely and leave him, too, jobless.

However, workers have reason for thankfulness now that employment has been increasing steadily here since 1934. In the three years ending last January, a gain of 208,000 jobs was reported here by the Association of Commerce, and the first half of 1937 has continued to show gain.

More Construction

Finally, the construction industry, one of the last to respond to business revival, has shown signs of continued advance here, according to the Illinois Department of Labor.

For the first six months of 1937, the estimated dollar cost of total building in Chicago was 72 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1936. This was still far below 1929, however, and the index figures based on that year are as follows for Chicago: Total building, 19.5; new residence, 8.0; new non-residence construction, 21.2. But for modernization and additions, the index figure is 103.2.

Outside Chicago, in 51 "downstate" cities, there was not a corresponding gain in construction, but a 10.4 per cent drop as compared with the first six months of 1936. The only marked increase in these cities was in new residential construction, the other divisions showing a decline.

As for June of this year as compared with last, it was found that the estimated dollar cost of construction took a very favorable upward spurt in 113 cities of Illinois. Based on permits issued during June, 1937, dollar cost of total building was up 25.4 per cent; of new residential construction, 30.2 per cent; of new non-residential building, 49.7 per cent.

U. S. 1936 Housing Gain Faster Than Population Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—New homes built in 310 leading American cities in 1936 exceeded the requirements of estimated population increase in those cities for the first time in six years, according to E. E. Crabb, executive vice-president of Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

The cities included in the survey contain more than one-third of the country's population, Mr. Crabb said.

"Residential construction in these 310 cities last year provided housing for 491,606 people, or for 1.29 per cent more than the 483,757 estimated population gain in this group of cities during 1936," said Mr. Crabb, in commenting on the survey. "These 310 cities, located in 41 states and the District of Columbia, constitute an accurate index to the national home building situation.

Housing Deficit Continues

"However, a substantial housing deficit continues to exist in these cities, because for the six-year period, 1931 to 1936 inclusive, new residential construction was sufficient to take care of only 1,453,792 people, or 62.33 per cent of the estimated population gain of 2,332,441. There must also be taken into account a further shortage created by destruction of homes by fire, flood and normal rate of obsolescence."

The Investors Syndicate survey shows that new houses put up in 1936 in the 310 cities studied provided shelter for more people than in any one year since 1930, when 519,192 people were furnished new homes. Residential construction in these cities in 1930 furnished housing for 33.4 per cent of all people provided for in the next six years, 1931-1936, combined.

"One of the interesting features of this national housing survey," said Mr. Crabb, "was the relation of the cost of new housing per person in 1936 and in 1930. Despite the huge gain in the volume of home-building last year, and the rise in building costs for both materials and men—the latter being occasioned by pronounced shortages of skilled labor in some places—the per capita cost of new homes of $1019 was 10.3 per cent less than the $1135.89 figure in 1930."

Construction Rises

Residential construction in the 310 cities during 1936 approximated $499,011,556, an increase of $277,572,522, or 125.3 per cent, over that of 1935. Value of new homes built last year was the highest in any one year since 1930, when they aggregated $589,748,454, or 15.4 per cent greater than in 1936.

"After reaching a low level of $874.26 in 1934, new housing costs per person have since risen steadily," Mr. Crabb pointed out. "They were $930.82 in 1935, an increase of 6.46 per cent over those in 1934. Last year at $1019 they were up 9.5 per cent over 1935 levels."

Home builders throughout the nation generally class 1930 as a "normal" building year. Therefore it was used as the base year for this survey.

Population of the 310 cities in the survey, according to the 1930 census, was 47,034,962. United States Government estimates of the 1936 population for the same group of cities showed a total of 48,883,648, a net increase over the 1930 figure of 2,322,441, or 4.96 per cent. The 310 cities contain 38.33 per cent of the country's total population.

Citrus Executive

Putnam Studios

Paul S. Armstrong
General Manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange

Excess Reserves Drop $90,000,000 In July 21 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported member bank excess reserves declined $90,000,000 during the week ended July 21 to $870,000,000.

The decline followed a four-weeks increase in this supply of lendable money aggregating $210,000,000.

The amount of excess reserves is an important factor governing interest rates and other credit conditions. The Reserve Board has expressed the view that $800,000,000 of such funds is ample for the maintenance of "easy money" conditions.

The board reported a $19,000,000 decline in gold stocks for the week to $12,404,000,000. The Treasury earlier had announced gold stocks dropped off $41,000,000 on July 20, but part of this loss may have been made up by acquisitions on July 21.

The drop in gold holdings was the first since last October. It resulted from operation of the Chinese-American monetary agreement, under which the Treasury sells gold to China.

The Reserve Board said its holdings of government securities remained unchanged during the week ended July 21, at $2,526,000,000. This was $96,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,173,000,000 on July 21, a decrease of $18,000,000 for the week.

Government Plans To Create Simpler Income Tax Forms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury is considering two methods of simplifying the job of paying taxes, namely, revising income tax forms and creating a new revenue division to advise taxpayers. Officials say a special committee of internal revenue experts is trying to complete a new type of form for use in reporting 1937 incomes. The form will be designed to eliminate detailed and itemized statements not essential to the determination of tax liability.

Officials also said that it may be possible to issue a uniform tax return to all persons whose income consists chiefly of salaries and wages, regardless of the amount of income. At present, all persons with net incomes over $5000 must file lengthy, detailed returns. The committee also is planning to simplify and clarify the instructions for making out tax returns.

The proposed new revenue division would give taxpayers advisory opinions regarding their tax liability. Advance opinions at present sometimes are given by the Internal Revenue Bureau as to how the tax laws would apply on various business transactions.

Legislation is being considered to make advance opinions binding on both the Government and the taxpayer.

Brokers' Loans Have Rather Small Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,142,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented a decrease of $5,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $970,000,000.

$2 a Ton Tariff Extended On German, Russian Coal

WASHINGTON (AP) —The Treasury announced extension to December 31 of a special $2 per ton tariff on coal imports from Russia and Germany.

The tariff, levied under the revenue act of 1932, originally was to expire June 30. It was imposed against coal imports from countries which sell more coal to this nation than they buy here.

First Stock Offer Since 1853

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offering of 49,790 shares of Harrisburg Steel Corporation common stock will be made this week by a group headed by D. M. S. Hegarty & Co., Inc., it is announced. This will be the first public offering of the company's stock since the company was founded in 1853. The company is one of the world's largest producers of seamless plate-made steel cylinders.

'Gas' and Steam Allies in Moving Freight Faster Than Parcel Post

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Steam and gasoline have gone into permanent partnership. Those old rivals of the rails and the roads are now insuperable allies of the transportation industry. One simply can't get along without the other in an era of speed.

Results:

1. A dozen new trains are rolling over the rails of the Southern Pacific all the way from Portland, Ore., to Tucson, Ariz.

2. Fleets of fast trucks are speeding over highways that cobweb from terminal towns and cities served by that railroad.

3. Trainmen, locomotive crews, freight handlers and clerical workers, idle much of the time in the dull days from 1929 to 1933, are back on permanent, full-time jobs as part of the biggest personnel in the history of the transport utility that pays their wages.

4. Independent highway truckers, only a few months back, threatened with the loss of their machines, today have connections and contacts that insure beefsteak and bread and payment of the monthly gas bills as long as they choose to remain a part of the "gas"-steam alliance.

5. Merchants of the territory contiguous to Southern Pacific lines in California," Oregon, Nevada and Arizona profit by the promptest delivery of merchandise in the history of western railroading.

6. Shipments that required three to five days for delivery in 1930, are put through in eight to 15 hours in 1937.

Less than car lot consignments of miscellaneous freight now move with the promptness of mail and express. In fact, it amounts to express but travels at freight rates and on trains that take precedence over local express and passenger service. For instance, a Los Angeles merchant may place a telegraphed order in San Francisco or Sacramento at 4 P. M. and find the goods delivered at his store door at 8 o'clock the following morning. Thus, freight is faster than parcel post. Consignments move with such speed that waybills are sent by wire to keep ahead of the freight and mail. The plan is simple. It is a store-door pickup and delivery service in which the truck is essential for the short haul to and from terminal points; and steam is just as essential in wafting freight between those terminals faster than the same job can be carrier out by "gas" carriers.

The program as operated between San Francisco and Los Angeles is merely a repetition of the service that is going on over every division of the system: A fast freight train leaves San Francisco for Los Angeles at 5 p. m. with a load from trucks which have picked up consignments at store doors, factory doors or jobbing-house doors during the afternoon.

The southbound freight picks up loaded cars from the north at a junction point, cuts out any car it may have loaded for that terminal and surrounding territory. The car thus left will be unloaded to feeder trucks and the goods delivered by 8 a. m. the morning after shipment. The same program is repeated at Fresno, Bakersfield and other important shipping centers.

Meanwhile a northbound freight from Los Angeles is repeating the service. So are other trains on every division and branch of the mainline.

Victor Chemical Works New Stock for Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—August Keehs, president of Victor Chemical Works announces that F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., New York investment banking firm, will taken over 75,000 shares of stock of the concern's, proceeds of which will be used for plant expansion. Subsequently there will be a public offering of 150,000 shares, representing the 75,000 shares purchased from the company and an additional 75,000 shares to be acquired from present stockholders. The offering represents the first public sale of stock in the history of the company. Upon completion of the financing there will be outstanding 896,000 shares of stock. There is no funded debt or preferred stock.

The company has shown substantial earnings for every year since 1924 and has paid dividends in every year since 1926. For the year ended December 31, 1936, the company reported net profit of $810,379. As of December 31, 1936, the balance sheet shows total assets of $5,778,197, with current assets of $2,389,161, including $1,602,307 of cash, compared with current liabilities of $374,945.

Int'l Hydro to Buy Gatineau Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Permission to acquire 1,439,020 shares common stock of Gatineau Power Co. of Quebec has been granted to International Hydroelectric System by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

International now owns all the common and second preferred shares of the Canadian Hydroelectric Corporation, Ltd., and a plan is pending for the merger of the latter and the Gatineau company. Under this plan the price to be paid by the American company for the shares of Gatineau common would, in effect, the commission said, be its surrender of the shares of Canadian Hydroelectric, which it now owns.

World Industrial Production in May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World industrial production rose in May, the National Industrial Conference Board reports in its current statement on economic conditions, with Great Britain, Denmark and Belgium showing advances in output.

France registered substantial improvement in the heavy industries and employment; Canada and the Netherlands showed a recession, and the United States held its April level. In Great Britain business gains reached a new high, the report states.

General Foods Acquires More Baking Powder Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, announces the acquisition by General of Snow King Baking Powder and Dairy Maid Baking Powder, products of the Snow King Baking Powder Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The acquired company has been in the baking powder business continuously since 1873, and its ditribution is most extensive in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the United States, according to the announcement.

Mr. Parlin Lillard, vice-president of Snow King, will join the General Foods organization to be in charge of the Snow King and Dairy Maid operations.

California Citrus Sales May Reach $150,000,000 for Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—World-wide retail sales of California citrus are keeping pace with the $150,000,000 market value set for the crop before the January freeze which reduced the 1936-37 production one-third, reports Paul S. Armstrong, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Mr. Armstrong discloses that the production-marketing co-operative, which represents 75 per cent of the 300,000 acres devoted to citrus in the two-state producing unit of California and Arizona, is attempting to keep faith with its consumers by selling only undamaged fruit.

Sales Promotion

He stated that maintenance of abnormal prices is facilitated by recovery of business conditions and a record demand bolstered by the fruition of extensive sales promotion. Thirty years ago the exchange began its campaign to make "Sunkist" a household word, and the $25,000,000 spent in this direction has accounted for but 1½ per cent of the f. o. b. sales value through the years.

Yet in this period the average consumption of oranges per capita in the United States has been raised from 21 oranges a year to 78 a year, Mr. Armstrong pointed out, adding that this has been accomplished largely by changing the habit of orange consumption from eating to drinking.

Exchange money is now being used to foster research in the University of California, the University of Chicago, and the University of Rochester to discover new and better promotional methods.

Division of Income

Of the $150,000,000 expected to be paid on the world's fruit marts for California citrus before the season ends next October, $40,000,000 goes to transportation, $5,000,000 to co-operative exploitation, $18,000,000 to orchard labor, $12,000,000 to packing-house labor, $18,000,000 to orchard supplies, and $10,000,000 to packing-house supplies. Of the remainder, which goes to growers, $25,000,000 is usually consumed in payments on encumbered groves, according to Mr. Armstrong.

Of the local industry's 300,000 acres, 85 per cent is within 100 miles of this city, while all the citrus trees could be concentrated inside the city's 450 square miles.

The producing area met the recent freeze with only 40 per cent equipped with orchard heaters, numbering 4,000,000. Each had a capacity of five to nine gallons of fuel, including "whatever old tires and walnut shells the growers could lay their hands on." He said the heaters were manner by 20,000 workers, who used 80,000,000 gallons of oil at 5 cents a gallon.

To meet emergencies in future, and thereby prevent undue price increases to housewives, Mr. Armstrong said the industry is successfully equipping its orchards with heaters and making rapid strides toward the elimination of objectionable smoke.

Hungary Proposes A Partial Payment On Foreign Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A communiqué from the Cash Office of Foreign Credits, Budapest, announces the resumption of partial interest payments to foreign holders of 65 issues of Hungarian municipal, ecclesiastical and private long-term bonds.

The proposal provides for annual payments of 1½ per cent in full satisfaction of interest falling due in the three-year period from Aug. 1, 1937, to July 31, 1940, but does not apply to arrears existing since 1931, when the Hungarian Government suspended the transfer of interest on long-term foreign debts payable in foreign exchange.

The plan is a result of negotiations in June and July of this year between, on the one side, the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York; the Council of Foreign Bondholders, London; a committee of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, Amsterdam; the Swiss Bankers Association, Basle, and the Association Belge pour la Défense des Détenteurs de Fonds Publics, and, on the other side, the Hungarian delegation headed by Dr. Bela de Imredy, president of the National Bank of Hungary.

As outlined in the communiqué, the offer provides that the Cash Office of Foreign Credits is to pay in freely convertible foreign exchange the following amounts:

(1) 1½ per cent annually if the contractual interest rate does not exceed 4 per cent.

(2) 1¾ per cent annually if the contractual interest rate exceeds 4 per cent annually, but does not exceed 4½ per cent.

(3) 1¾ per cent annually if the contractual interest rate exceeds 4½ per cent.

Union Pacific Net Up for 6 Months

NEW YORK—Net operating income of Union Pacific Railroad for June was $1,190,712, compared with $1,797,973 for the like month in 1930. For the six months ended on June 30 the net operating income was $5,331,986, against $4,965,107 in the first six months of 1936. Gross income for June was $12,692,191, compared with $11,711,825, and for the first six months $75,157,871, against $65,681,095.

The company reported that approximately $286,700 was credited to tax accruals in June, representing one-seventh of the 1936 accruals of $1,801,000 under the old Railroad Retirement Act and one-seventh of the difference of $206,000 between the 3½ per cent under the old law in the first five months of 1937 and the rate of 2¾ per cent established under the new act. The balance of approximately $1,720,300 will be credited to tax accruals in equal proportions in the last half of this year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Bigger profits selling finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes. Combination offer. Request samples Doehla, Pittsburg 8-31, Mass.

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept 111, Boston, Mass

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Avenue. Cool, spacious rooms; innerspring mattresses, running water, opposite The Mother Church; near-by garage. MISS SLACK.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery, 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style service. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN has several openings in its Educational Sales Department for cultured, capable women, 25-45. Income guarantee for first three months' work with average commission earnings of $45 a week and up. Expansion program has created openings throughout the country. Executives in metropolitan centers enable us to arrange for personal interviews. Write fully Miss Helen Gillett, Suite 1004, 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
AN IDEAL LOCATION
to enjoy cool summers; bungalows beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $35 per week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS

Newly Decorated, Electric Refrigeration
30 Hemenway St., 1 room and alcove; 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $35-$42.50. 87 St. Stephen St., 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $35-$50. 821 Beacon St., 3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $50-$60. 844 Beacon St., 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $40-$50. 282 Newbury St., 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $50-$75. 136 Huntington Ave., 2 rooms, kitchenette, reception hall and bath, rent $40. 11-19 Peterboro St., 1 and 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath, rent, $27.50-$40. 99-103 Norway St., 1-2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $27.50-$32.50. 125-127 Brighton St., 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $32.50-$35.
REFERENCES REQUIRED
Apply Supt. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
Boston, LAF. 7640
209 Washington St.,

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large front suite with fireplace; quiet, private home, housekeeping, porch, parking, Frigidaire; near Worcester Turnpike. Long. 5018.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call ASP. 3313-4820 (Brookline, Mass.)

COUNTRY BOARD

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conveniences; high elevation; $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIO, R. F. D. 2.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEED EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO 5-6600 600 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—68-acre farm, located 6 miles from Wiscasset, Maine; high land; fine view; building in good condition; would make a good summer home. Apply H. H. BRIGHAM, 147 Milk St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD COOK for small group at summer camp; mother with children accepted; an all-year opportunity. Pondwood, Ridgefield, Conn.

WELL-TRAINED agreeable Protestant maid for general housework and cooking; small adult family; references required. Write Mrs. Eliot Moore, Cutchogue, Long Island, New York.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOULD like to share my beautiful furnished home with couple; Christian Scientists; rent $60 a month with garage; lovely grounds; 24 miles from New York City. MRS. B. L. CHAPMAN, 735 West Crescent Ave., Allendale, N. J. Phone Allendale 3117.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin L. I. N Y Telephone Freeport 6155

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SACRIFICE AT $2500
Scarsdale, N. Y. (Westchester)
ONLY 3 block from N. Y. C. Station, comfortable, modern 6-room English house, fireplace; tile bath, breakfast nook, sun porch; garage; landscaped plot; splendid condition; attractive location; ideal commutation; $2000 cash, balance on mortgage; taxes $242 per year; wonderful value. Allen P. Ahner, White Plains, New York. Tel. W. P. 6417.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 131 Washington St. Boston

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church; splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

PRACTITIONER'S office, mornings to 1 p. m.; well furnished, quiet, reasonable, 551 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone after 1 p. m. MU. 2-7872.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, SANTAM LAKE
Restful bonafide vacation place in the country; game room, tennis, lake sports; 30 guests; rates $22.50-$35; 18th season. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE Lakeside Conn.

N. Y. C., 262 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (100 St.)—Large, light, cool rooms; river view; near church; excellent food. TRUEX, AC. 6-7289.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches. Bathing—Tennis
BOOKLET PHONE RONK 18

PRINTING

PRINTING Every description helpful and economical service CALL PRINTING CO. 13 E. 16th St., New York City Algonquin 4-2127

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

VACATIONISTS—Clean, comfortable rooms in private home; excellent food and tennis nearby. Mrs. H. D. McGrey, Newtown Ct., Falmouth Hts., Mass.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRKland 4726

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 5, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 26, 1937.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.

July 22, 1937.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4341
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira R. Robbins C. P. A.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT
ETTA M. URQUHART

SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.23	105.23	105.23
3	3¼s '46-44	104.27	104.27	104.27
5	2¾s '47-45	102.7	102.7	102.7
2	3¾s '56-46	110.10	110.10	110.10
2	3¼s '49-46	105.14	105.14	105.14
3	2¾s '51-48	101.9	101.9	101.9
3	3¼ '52-49	105.6	105.6	105.6
17	½s '53-49	98.31	98.17	98.31
216	2¾s '54-51	103.4	103.4	103.4
9	3s '58-51	103.8	103.4	103.8
2	2¾s '60 55	101.5	101.3	101.5
132	2¾s 59-56	100.4	100.2	100.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-32 reg	101.31	101.31	101.31

Home Owners' Loan

230	2¾s '49-39	101.4	101.	101.4
1	2¼s '44-42	100.23	100.23	100.23
105	3s '52-44	102.27	102.23	102.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	102	102	102
6	Adams Exp 4s '47	101½	101¼	101½
2	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
3	Alleghany 5s '44	97¼	97	97
1	Alleghany 5s '49	88¼	88¼	88½
159	Alleghany 5s '50 st	66¼	63½	64½
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	80¼	80	80¼
22	Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112⅛	112½
23	Am T&T 3¼s '56	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
2	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104¼	104¼	104½
33	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
8	Am W & E 6s '75	107	107	107
8	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106⅜	106	106¼
6	Ann Arbor 4s '95	70½	70	70½
11	Arm Del 4s '57	96	96	96
11	Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98¼	98¼
10	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109½	109⅛	109⅛
16	AT&SF 4s '95	112	111⅝	112
5	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	113½	113⅛	113½
10	A C Line 1st 4s '52	104	104	104
2	ACL cll 4s '52	96	96	96
5	A C Line 4½s '64	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	A C Line 5s '45	104½	104⅜	104½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	111⅜	111¼	111¼
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	82⅞	82¼	82⅜
18	B&O 5s '96 F	81½	80⅝	80⅝
3	B&O 5s 2000	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
9	B&O cv 4½s '60	70¾	70⅛	70⅝
4	B&O s'48	105¾	105¼	105½
21	B&OsPLE&WV '41	103⅞	103¾	103⅝
21	B&O 5s S W '50	104⅝	103⅜	103½
5	Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	104	104	104
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	104	104
1	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
16	Bost&Me 5s '67	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
2	BotConM 6½s '34 ct	24¼	24¼	24¼
27	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101	101
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	90	90	90
3	Bkly UnElat 5s '50	103½	103½	103½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	114	114	114
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	83½	83½	83½
5	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	65	65
4	Can Sou 5s '62	116	116	116
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Can Pac 5s '44	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Pac 5s '54	106½	106½	106½
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	104½	104¼	104½
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
32	Can Pac 4s perp	93½	93½	93½
2	Can Ill E & G 5s '51	102	101¾	101¾
5	Can Pac 5s '60	98	98	98
2	Cen RR N J 5s '87	51	51	51
2	Cen Steel 8s '41	123¼	123¼	123¼
11	Certain-td 5½s '48	81	80¾	81
6	C & O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107	106⅞	106⅞
2	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116¾	116¼	116¾
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	110½	110½	110½
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	112	112
10	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	33	32¾	32¾
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32	31½	31½
22	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	25¼	25⅛	25¼
30	CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	40	40	40
1	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22¾	22¾	22¾
12	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	23¼	23	23¼
2	Chi & NW 3½s '87	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
13	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10⅞	10¾	10¾
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	C T H & SE 4s '60	79	79	79
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¾	102½	102¾
8	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104⅞
5	Cinn Gas & El 3¾s '66	101¾	101¼	101⅜
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	94	94	94
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	102½	102¼	102¼
2	Col F & I 5s '70	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	Col & So 4½s'80	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
13	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	101	101
12	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¼	99	99¼
1	Coy Hock V 4s '48	112½	112½	112½
9	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	97	97¼
6	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Con Coay Del 5s '60	68	67¾	68
6	Con Edis 2¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Con Edis 3½s '5 6	104	104	104
14	Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103½
4	Consum Pok 2½s '70	102½	102½	102½
6	Consum Pow 3⅝s '65	107	106¾	107
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
139	Container 5s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Crown Cork 4s '50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Crown Will 6s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	48	48	48
16	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	104¾	105
12	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	90¾	90¾
1	Del P&L 4½s '71	106½	106⅜	106⅜
10	D&RG 4½s '36	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	D&RG 4s '36	27½	27	27
1	D&RG West 5s '55	15	15	15
1	D&RGW 5s '55	15	15	15
10	D&RG West 5s '78	21	21	21
2	Det Ed 5s '52	106½	106¼	106⅛
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	102¾	102½	102¼
6	Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	104	104	104
4	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅛	109½	109⅛
8	Erie rfg 5s '67	74	73¾	73¾
11	Erie rfg 5s '75	74	73⅝	74
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	80½	80	80
31	Erie rfg 4s '53 B	81	81	81
7	Fairbanks M 4s '56	104	103¾	104
18	Fla E Cst 5s '74	13¾	13¾	13½
2	Francis Sug 6s '56	69	69	69
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜
4	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
8	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	78½	78	78
14	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100⅝	100⅝
8	Goodrich 6s '45	104⅝	104⅝	104½
18	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	106¼	104⅝	105¼
1	Gt Nor 5s '73 D	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105½	105½	105½
23	Gt Nor 4s G	131	130	130⅝
9	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	110	110
8	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	96	95¾	95¾
2	Gulf M & N 5s '50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	103¾	103	102
11	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	46⅞	46	46
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	63½	63¼	63½
25	Huds&Man inc 5s '57	25¼	24½	25⅛
3	Ill Cent 4s '53	76	76	76
20	Ill Cen 4s '55	82	82	82
12	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	67¾	67	67¼
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s'53	99	99	99
6	ICnCSL&NO.5s'63A	76¼	76	76¼
3	ICnCSL&NO 4½s'63	71	71	71
3	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	70	70	70
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ctf	69¾	67⅛	69¾
57	Interb R Tr 4½s '53	27	25¼	26¾
4	Interb R Tr 6s '32ct	24¼	24	24
4	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	68½	65	68¾
13	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	68½	63¼	66½
5	Interlake Ir 4s '47	99½	99½	99½
1	Int Hydro Ncr aj 6s'52	11	11	11
41	Int Hydro El 6s '44	83¾	82½	82½
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Int Paper 6s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101¼	101¼
39	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92¼	91¾	92¼
1	Int T & T 4½s '52	70¾	70¾	70¾
12	Int T & T 5s '55	76¾	78½	76¼
4	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	James F & Clea 4s '59	95½	95½	95½
2	Jones & Laugl St 4½s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	102½	102½	102½
1	K C South 5s '50	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
20	K C South 3s '50	86	85¾	85¾
8	K C Term 4s '60	109½	109¼	109¼
1	Keith E-P 6s '46	100	100	100
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59½	60
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	59	59
7	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	95	95	95
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	57½	57½	57½
1	Liggett&M 7s '44	130¼	130¼	130¼
1	Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Long Isl rfg 5s '49 st	102½	102½	102½
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
1	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	89	89	89
2	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	95¼	95	95
5	L & N 3s '80 St L	89½	89¼	89½
19	L&NE 3½s '66	102	101⅝	102
1	Maine Cen 4½s'60	78½	78½	78½
45	Manhat Ry 4s'90	46¼	44	46
32	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	41¼	39	41
1	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	21	21	21
1	Marion St Shov 6s'47	97	97	97
1	Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Met Ed 4½s '68	108	107⅞	108
20	Mich Cen 4½s'79	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Midland RRNJ 5s'40	43	41½	41½
2	MilElRy&L 5s'61 B	102⅞	102½	102⅞
2	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	102¼	102	102
1	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	34½	33½	35½
1	M & StL rfg 5s'62	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	15	15	15
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	83	83	83
6	MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	23½	23½	23½
11	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	20½	20	20
5	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	68	68	68
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	97¼	97¼	97¼
12	Mo Pac 5½s'49	13¾	12½	12½
48	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	39¾	39¼	39½
8	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	39⅞	39¾	39¾
1	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	17	17	17
117	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	39¾	39½	39½
45	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	39¾	39½	39½
11	Mob & O 4½s'77	29¾	28½	28½
3	Mob & O 5s'38	30½	30	30
1	Mohwak & Mal 4s'91	88	88	88
4	MonWPaPbSv 4½s'60	104½	104½	104½
18	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	94¾	94½	94¾
5	Montreal Tr 5s'41	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Mor&Essex 5s '55	95½	95½	95½
23	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	NtRyMex 4½s'57 asd	3½	3¼	3¼
7	NtRRMex 4½s '36 asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
22	N&Stl Rail 4s '68	106	105½	105½
6	N O Pu Sr 5s'52A	97½	96½	97½
1	N Ori Term 4s '53	92½	92½	92½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	88½	88½	88½
4	NO Tex&M 4s '56B	84	84	84
6	NYC rfg 5s 2013	98¾	98½	98¾
11	NYC 4½s 2013 A	90	89¾	90
13	NYC cn 4s '98	99	98½	98½
8	NYC 3½s '46	104	103¾	104
	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88½	88½	88½
20	NYC & HR 4s '42	97¾	97¾	97¾
37	NYC&HR 3½s '97	106¾	106¼	106½
10	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91½	91¾	91½
1	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	85½	85½	85½
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	NY Edis 3½s '65	101¼	101	101½
17	NY Edis 3½s '66	101¼	101	101½
3	NY G El H&P 4s '49	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	NY Lack&W 4½s'73	103½	103½	103½
2	NYNH&H 4½s '42	40½	40¾	40¾
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	40½	40¾	40¾
4	NYNH&H 4s '56	36¾	36¼	36¼
9	NYNH&H 3½s '54	34½	34½	34½
2	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	NY O & W gen4s'55	14	14	14
27	NY Steam 4s '53	105½	105⅝	105¾
4	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	30	30	30
7	N Y Tel 4½s '39	107½	107	107
2	Niagara FallsP 3½s'86	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105	105	105
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¼	110¾
8	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	102	101¾	102
33	Nor Pac 4s '97	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Nor Pac 4s 2047	74½	74½	74½
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Ohio Pub Sv 7s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
10	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112½	112¼	112½
3	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	111¼	111¼	111¼
93	Or-Wash RR & Na'61	107	106¾	106¾
2	Otis Steel 4½s '41	91½	91½	91½
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	65	65	65
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99¾	99½	99½
18	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103¼	103	103¼
2	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107½	107½	107½
46	Pac T & T 5s '65 C	107½	107½	107½
1	Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	101½	101¼	101½
2	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
5	Para Piet 6s '55	100⅝	100½	100⅝
9	Para Piet 5½s '47	90	90	90
1	Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	46¾	46¾	46¾
21	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	102½	102½	102½
1	Pen Co 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	118	118	118
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
12	Ped RR 4½s '84 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102½	102½	102½
2	Pen RR 4s 48 st	110½	110½	110½
1	Penn RR 3½s 70	100	99⅞	100
41	Pen RR 3½s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Peoria&PekUn4½s'74	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Phelps Dodge 3½s 53	118	118	118
1	Phila Bal&Wash 4½s'37	101¼	101¼	101¼
113	PhilaBal&W 4½s81D	113	113⅛	113⅛
13	Phila Co 5s 67	99¾	99	99¼
4	Phil Elec 3⅛s 67	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
7	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	23½	23¼	23½
86	Philippine Ry 4s 37	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Portl Gen El 4½s'60	100	100	100
12	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	21¼	21	21
2	Readg 4½s'97 A	107	107	107
38	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	95¾	95	95¾
17	Rem Rand 4½s'56	107¾	107½	107¾
1	Repub Steel 5½s'54	110	110	110
4	Repub Steel 4½s'61	97⅛	97	97⅛
1	Repub Steel 4½s'56	98	98	98
1	Repub Steel 4½s'50	180½	178¾	178½
3	Revere Cp&B 4¼s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
17	Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	72	72	72
2	Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
27	NY Steam 5s '48	37	35¾	36
3	St L S F 4½s'78	24½	24½	24½
3	StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	21¾	21½	21½
3	St L S F 4s'50 A	22½	22½	22½
11	St L SW 1st 4s'89	45	45	45
1	StPaul UnDep 5s'72	120	120	120
1	SanAnPubSer 4½s'53	110¼	110¼	110¼
7	Scioto Val&N E 4s'89	16½	16½	16¾
1	Sea A L 4s'50 st	25½	25½	25½
12	Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	9	8¾	9
20	Shell Un 3½s '51	99½	99½	99¼
6	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100½	99¾	100¼
11	So Cal Gas 4s '65	104¼	104	104¼
1	So Cal Pow 6s '47	106	106	106
6	Sou Pac 4½s'68	87½	87¼	87½
9	Sou Pac 4½s'81	86½	86¼	86½
24	So Pac 4½s'69	87¾	86¾	86¾
26	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104½	103¾	104¼
1	So Pac cll 4s '49	103½	103½	103½
1	So Pac 3¼s '46	100¼	100	100¼
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95	95	95
2	South Ry 6½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	South Ry gen 6s '56	98	98	98
17	South Ry cn 5s '94	100¾	100	100½
16	South Ry gen 4s '56	75⅛	74¾	75⅛
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106	106	106
19	S W Gas & El 4s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
9	Staley Mfg 4s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
17	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98	97⅞	97⅞
2	Studebaker 6s cv '45‡	107	107	107
4	Swift & Co 2¾s '50	106½	106¼	106¼
1	Tenn Cop&Ch 6s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	92⅞	92½	92⅞
12	Texark Ft Sm5½s '50	108½	105½	108½
3	Tex Corp 2½s '51	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Tex & Pac 5s '75C	103½	103⅜	103½
7	NtRRMex 4½s '36 asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
22	N&Stl Rail 4s '68	106	105½	105½
6	N O Pu Sr 5s'52A	97½	96½	97½
1	N Ori Term 4s '53	92½	92½	92½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	88½	88½	88½
4	NO Tex&M 4s '56B	84	84	84
6	NYC rfg 5s 2013	98¾	98½	98¾
11	NYC 4½s 2013 A	90	89¾	90
13	NYC cn 4s '98	99	98½	98½
8	NYC 3½s '46	104	103¾	104
	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88½	88½	88½
20	NYC & HR 4s '42	97¾	97¾	97¾
37	NYC&HR 3½s '97	106¾	106¼	106½
10	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91½	91¾	91½
1	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	85½	85½	85½
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	NY Edis 3½s '65	101¼	101	101½
17	NY Edis 3½s '66	101¼	101	101½
3	NY G El H&P 4s '49	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	NY Lack&W 4½s'73	103½	103½	103½
2	NYNH&H 4½s '42	40½	40¾	40¾
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	40½	40¾	40¾
4	NYNH&H 4s '56	36¾	36¼	36¼
9	NYNH&H 3½s '54	34½	34½	34½
2	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	NY O & W gen4s'55	14	14	14
27	NY Steam 5s '48	37	35¾	36
4	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	30	30	30
7	N Y Tel 4½s '39	107½	107	107
2	Niagara FallsP 3½s'86	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105	105	105
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¼	110¾
8	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	102	101¾	102
33	Nor Pac 4s '97	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Nor Pac 4s 2047	74½	74½	74½
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Ohio Pub Sv 7s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
10	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112½	112¼	112½
3	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	111¼	111¼	111¼
93	Or-Wash RR & Na'61	107	106¾	106¾
2	Otis Steel 4½s '41	91½	91½	91½
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	65	65	65
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99¾	99½	99½
18	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103¼	103	103¼
2	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107½	107½	107½
46	Pac T & T 5s '65 C	107½	107½	107½
1	Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	101½	101¼	101½
2	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	65¾	65¾	65¾
5	Para Piet 6s '55	100⅝	100½	100⅝
9	Para Piet 5½s '47	90	90	90
1	Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	46¾	46¾	46¾
21	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	102½	102½	102½
1	Pen Co 4s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	118	118	118
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
12	Ped RR 4½s '84 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102½	102½	102½
2	Pen RR 4s 48 st	110½	110½	110½
1	Penn RR 3½s 70	100	99⅞	100
41	Pen RR 3½s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Peoria&PekUn4½s'74	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Phelps Dodge 3½s 53	118	118	118
1	Phila Bal&Wash 4½s'37	101¼	101¼	101¼
113	PhilaBal&W 4½s81D	113	113⅛	113⅛
13	Phila Co 5s 67	99¾	99	99¼
4	Phil Elec 3⅛s 67	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
7	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	23½	23¼	23½
86	Philippine Ry 4s 37	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Portl Gen El 4½s'60	100	100	100
12	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	21¼	21	21
2	Readg 4½s'97 A	107

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Enjoy our beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas; comfortable rooms, home cooking; Christian Scientists preferred; conveyance to services. Long. 9054.

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REFINED American woman desires companion-housekeeper position for one person. Write Box R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side, $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

"GREEN SHADOWS," Old Lyme, Conn.—A quiet, delightful place for a long or short vacation; excellent food.

PITTSFIELD, N. H.—Emerson Homestead; small, quiet farm for restful vacation or study; best of food. Mrs. Abbie Emerson Geer. R. F. D. No. 1, phone 24-5.

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$35; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE HAINES HOTEL
34th and Central Ave.
Ocean City, N. J.
Ocean front—weekly rates $25-$30

VALLE LAWN INN CHATHAM, N. Y.
Restful environment for vacationists and tourists at distinctive country inn, near historic Kinderhook; tennis court; excellent cuisine, booklet. Mrs. Maude Collier Knapp, Chatham 0204.

SUMMER HOMES

BEAUTIFUL Adirondack Camp—All appointments, on upper Saranac, N. Y., opposite Saranac Inn. To rent at sacrifice. Chris Craft and other boats. Box 1094, Greenwich, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING in a Choral Society
FALL CONCERT—ALL VOICES
Apply ROBERT MALONE
1186 Carnegie Hall, Cl. 7-9120 New York City

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Rented, Sold and Repaired
Atlantic Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th. Chickering 4-4468. Opposite Macy's, near B'way N. Y.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal. Norys products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cor. Rev. (Main) Road, Milford 1386; Worcester 4-1727. We go anywhere

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Bon Voyage Flowers
Anywhere—Anytime
Phone 3090 and 3091
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.
Medford Branch, 242 High Street

SPRING PLANTING
Fertilizers—Seeds—Garden Tools
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

The News 1937
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment.
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 Broadway Tel. ARL. 2433

BELMONT

GREER'S

Beech and Trapelo Road
Belmont 4185
FRESH EASTERN HALIBUT 29c
SHORE HADDOCK 9c
FRESH CRAB FLAKES ..... ½ lb. 35c
Lobsters—Scallops—Lemon Sole
Butterfish, etc.

BEVERLY

H. P. WOODBURY & SON
Fine Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Delivery in Beverly, Wenham and Hamilton.
123 Hale Street Tel. 1330

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:30 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PACKING DUNN MOVING
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — Hall cook 0020

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

SCHICK SHAVER
Ask us for free demonstration of this modern shaver
A. J. WILKINSON & CO.
Hardware Dealers Since 1842
106 WASHINGTON STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

Be Up-to-Date
Drive a
FORD-V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times
at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also,
Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

Corona Portable Typewriters
Chester G. Rogers, Jr.
c/o L. C. Smith, Inc.
38 Chauncy St., Boston (Lib. 4192)
35 Tyler St., Quincy (Gra. 6070M)

Boston's Original Harper Method Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment
Devonshire 7462
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Harper Permanent.

BOSTON—Dorchester

Repair Heaters Now
while not in use.
Free Estimates
BROWN BROTHERS
340 TALBOT AVENUE TALbot 7700

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

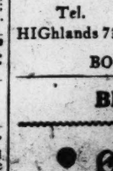
BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
Regular 4.95-5.95 Knitted Bathing Suits 3.95
NATIONALLY ADVERTISED BRANDS
Lucien Lelong Perfumes, Colognes and Powder
We carry a complete stock of their entire line.
Gurney's
JEWELERS and OPTICIANS
122 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
LAWRENCE STREET Phone 180

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kirkland 1119
9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


HENRY'S BEAUTY SALON
1414 Beacon Street
Permanent Waving $5.00 up
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Marcel Wave .50
BEACON 1000
For Appointment

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
Complete service for your car on the Worcester Turnpike.
Corner Boylston St. and Hammond St. Longwood 8563

Lapham-Brown Oil Corp.
845 Boylston St. (Worcester Turnpike)
Texaco Petroleum Products
U. S. Tires Exide Batteries
WE RENDER "Service just as you would like to have it."
Opposite the Christian Science Benevolent Association TEL. LONgwood 8328

ALL MILLINERY IN STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.
1374 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner
OPEN EVENINGS

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kirkland 1119
9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
ANDERSON & RUFLI
QUALITY FURNITURE
30 Dunster St., Cambridge TRO. 3244

Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
ANNIVERSARY and BIRTHDAY CARDS
944 MASS. AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A BRAND NEW EXCLUSIVE FLAVOR
Shredded, Ralston
KIR. 7515—7516
George H. Stockwell
56 Brattle Street Prompt Delivery

COLBURN, *Jeweler*
ESTABLISHED 1903
Reliable Repairing, Reasonable Prices
Good Service
Clocks Taken In, Repaired and Held for the Summer
74 Dunster Street, Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. TRO. 1848

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
20 PALMER STREET TRO. 2026
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

0735 KIR. 640 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Fiske's *The Best Ever Summer 1937 Packages*
Hostess Mint, Bon Voyage Licorice, Kiddies, Tourist 80c lb.
3 BRATTLE ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON, MASS.
PAYSON PARK, BELMONT, MASS.

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET BRANCH
3078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Ford The New Ford V-8 for 1937
High Grade Used Cars
1936 Ford Station Wagon, radio, heater, $625
1933 Chevrolet 4-door Sedan $325
1936 Four-door Sedan $595
1230 Mass. Avenue TRO. 0400
HARVARD AUTOMOBILE CO.
SEE MR. BRIGGS

Inventory Sale of Pictures and Art Goods
J. F. OLSSON COMPANY
42 BRATTLE STREET

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0101 110-131 Eliot St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dorchester, Dover, Dedham, Forest Park, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Medford, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Readville, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Needham, Newton, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Ridgeville.

FRANCIS MARSH 2D
Realtor
35 Marsh St., Dedham, Mass.
Insurance, Real Estate, Mortgages
Tel. Ded. 0170

Campenella's
OPEN AIR MART
Fresh Fruit and Native Vegetables in Season
Route 128, Dedham High St.

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
Foods and Beverages
Prompt Delivery
Dedham Square Phone 0010

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
for
"Better Baked Goods"
370 Granite Ave. Blue Hills 6920
East Milton Sq. Conj. of Routes 37-135

FALL RIVER

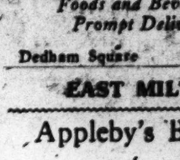
McWhirr's
169 South Main Street
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established over half a century.

FITCHBURG

Lovely China Dinner Sets in smart new designs
32-piece set of sixes, $7.50 up
53-piece set of eights, $10.00 up
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. Stationers

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.

Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

SCHADLICH'S MARKET

CLIQUOT CLUB
Fresh Meat, Fish and Vegetables
78 Green St. Tel. 386 Daily Deliveries

F. A. Lane Company
Palm Beach, Garbardines, and other fine Summer Suits. INVESTIGATE. It will pay you.

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Nichols & Frost, Inc.
If there is one household necessity you need plenty of in Summer, it is Bath Towels.
We highly recommend
Martex Monarch Bath Towels
Large White Towels with borders of Blue, Rose, Green, Gold, Orchid, Red
Extra large, 24 x 48 ..... 79c
Regular bath, 22 x 44 ..... 59c
Hand size, 16 x 32 ..... 29c
ASK FOR MARTEX

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1938
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

WARREN A. ELWELL
F. J. BABSON & COMPANY
INSURANCE
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO. BLDG.
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Telephone 1561

HAVERHILL

July Only
Personal Stationery
100 Sheets 100 Envelopes at the $1
STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1479

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 104

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

HINGHAM

YOUNG & CO.
Clearance Sale!
ALL SUMMER DRESSES
BEACH WEAR

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
Mid-Summer CLEARANCE
A Store full of Values! The very things you need for VACATION and the next two months . . . at WORTHWHILE SAVINGS. Look for the Special Clearance Signs.

STEIGER'S
Holyoke's Leading Department Store

CHILDS
Clearance Sale
Quality Footwear sharply reduced. And plenty of White Shoes are included in this big sale. $3.95 to $8.95.
CHILDS
275 HIGH STREET

BAIL'S CLEARAWAY SALE
Here's a twice-a-year event for Men, Women and Children who are accustomed to wearing good shoes.
Prices greatly reduced.
Napoleon Bail, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550
Our Policy It to Have Two Sales a Year. Our
CLEARANCE
of Summer Merchandise is now in progress.
FRED JOHNSON, Inc.
HOTEL HOLYOKE BUILDING

LAWRENCE

Swim Suit Clearance
in our
SURF SHOP
Dressmaker Bathing Suits
$2.98 - $3.98 Value
$2.00
All Sportswear Reduced!
Cherry & Webb's

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
226 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 224

LEXINGTON

CLEARANCE SALE
Men's—Boys' Clothing—Furnishings
At greatly reduced prices.
READY'S
LEXINGTON CLEANSERS and DYERS
Suits Made to Order
Tailoring, Relining
Pressing, Cleaning
1806 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0416

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue
Agents for Jalma
25c and $1.00 Sizes
Free Delivery Call Lex. 0664

LOWELL

NOW! Our August
FUR SALE
Offers New Styles at Guaranteed Savings!
Easy Terms at Cash Prices.
No Interest or Carrying Charge.
Second Floor
Mid-Summer SALE of FURNITURE
Offers Comfort and Beauty at Money-Saving LOW Prices!
Up to 65 Weeks to Pay
THIRD FLOOR
The Bon Marche
"Merchandise of MERIT only"
LOWELL, MASS.

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Now Going On
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE TREADEASY
Style and Comfort Shoes for Women
Reg. $6.50 to $8.50 $5.45
Second Floor

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Headquarters for
Jantzen Bathing Suits
Also good choice of
Dressmaker Suits

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Goddard Bay
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737
SUMMER SALE OF FINE WOOLEN BLANKETS
Make your selection now paying what you care to and what is convenient weekly or monthly.
By Fall your blankets will be paid for and delivered.

T. W. ROGERS CO.
— WELCOMES —
North Shore Vacationists
- We've been an outstanding factor in Lynn's retailing for over 53 years.
- We own and operate *EVERY* department under our roof—no leased departments here.

DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

MALDEN

FLESHER'S
RCA VICTOR
To All Radio Listeners
Come now—Try it yourself
RCA VICTOR
Electric Tuning
First TRULY
Automatic Tuning
No down payment.
Small weekly installments.
FLESHER'S
Complete Home Furnishers
946 PLEASANT ST. MAL. 0013

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1368 Hancock St.
Arlington, 888 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 610 Moody St.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1187

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
5 Forest Street Mystic 3100

Chapman Brothers
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
Brake and Light Inspection
Agents for New and Used Cars
5 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. Mys. 0727

Now low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
188 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleansers and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephones 3733 and 1739

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1077-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.

Wedding Bouquets and Flowers for Every Occasion.
345 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1428

L. J. BONART & CO.
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, JR.
INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REAL ESTATE
TEL. MEL. 1479 437 MAIN STREET

Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
847 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

VACUKLEAN — $3.00
A ductless suction process of heater cleaning which puts your heating equipment in proper working order for next winter.
WHETTON'S
904-906 Gt. Plain Ave. Need. 0300-0067

Alger B. Eaton & Sons, Inc.
THE EATON FUNERAL HOME
Over a Century in Needham and Surrounding Towns.
1351 Highland Ave. Need. 0201

Legs of Spring Lamb ..... lb. 29c
Fancy Fresh Fowl ..... lb. 29c
Granulated Sugar (bulk) ...10 lbs. 47c
Cloverbloom Creamery Butter lb. roll 39c
SUTTON'S MARKET
Phone Need. 1643 Free Delivery

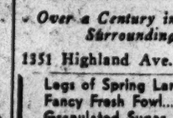
Super Shell Gasoline and Shellubrication
Chapel Street Garage
43 Chapel Street Need. 0647

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
85 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. KINSMAN
61 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

NEW BEDFORD


Gulf Hill Parlors
806 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
Gulf Hill Dairy
Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheons Dinners
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Bobroff's Candies

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
NOW
Our July Clearance of Smart Summer Clothes

Parsons Laundry Co. Inc.
NEW BEDFORD'S
FINEST LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE 5000

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

STAR STORE
Annual Sale Now On
WAMSUTTA
Supercale
Sheets and Pillow Cases

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 2841-J
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARKE SNOW'S
Stocktaking Sale
Begins July 23rd and Continues through July 31st
Saving of ⅓—½ and More!

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

SUMMER SALE of Berkshire Stockings
79c a pair
3 pairs for $2.35
Highland Dry Goods
43 LINCOLN ST.

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 3260 for

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
88 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS Mid. 0344
COAL — COKE — WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

ALFRED E. FULLER
INSURANCE
In All Its Forms
Oldest insurance agency in Newton
46 AUSTIN ST. New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Plain garments cash and carry
69 cents
702 North St., Cor. Burbank Dial 5475

W. H. SHANDOFF
Commercial Stationer
35 FENN STREET

Barbizon Slips
Three Sizes
Medium—Large—Small
ALOHA DRESS SHOP
Miller Building 184 North St.

Save During
The July Clearance Sale
Unusual Bargains in All Departments
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Pittsfield Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 FRANCIS AVENUE
Tel. 2-1261

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

CORONA
THE *FIRST* PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
Complete—Practical—Economical
T. COONEY JR.
77 EAST STREET Opp. Court House

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 4333-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Take Advantage of Our
Price Reduction Contracts
on
New England Coke
Act Now and Save Money All Next Year
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street Pre. 0047

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Women's 7.95 "Foot Delight" White Shoes 6.45
REMICK'S

"Fine Furniture for Less"
We Sell "SPRING AIR" BEDDING
manufactured by WELLS & CO. of Boston
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE COMPANY
180 OLD COLONY AVE., WOLLASTON
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

RAWSON'S MARKET
Large, Fresh Dressed Fowl, Native Broilers
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
Rumford Baking Powder
488 HANCOCK STREET WOLLASTON

Keep That Fresh Summer Appearance
Send washable suits and white flannels regularly. Our guarantee protects against shrinkage and restores that new appearance.
Old Colony Laundry
100 QUINCY AVENUE Pres. 5000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

RAWSON'S MARKET
Large, Fresh Dressed Fowl, 29c
Native Broilers
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
Rumford Baking Powder
488 HANCOCK ST. WOLLASTON

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3696

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE TEL. PRES. 0735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

READING

Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
WAKEFIELD
Phones: Melrose 0540 Crystal 1000

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 694

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1887
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles. Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0630-R

T. F. Sheridan & Son
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0060
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
JENNEY GASOLINE
Air-Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Range and Furnace Burners

Bussey Fuel Co.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
507 Mystic Avenue Somerset 1864

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Somerville — Union Square Somerville
639 Mass Ave., Arlington, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
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Our Liberal "blue coal" Budget Plan
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Begins July 23rd and
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Savings of ⅓—½ and More!

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1938 Ford De. Cabriolet $545
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Second Floor

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are insured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos.: 800 ft. up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting. 2½ to 3 gns. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

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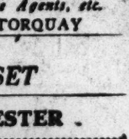

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A visit would be appreciated
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Kills Slugs and Garden Pests
1/3 each
One of the largest stocks in the West.
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ARTISTIC PERMANENT WAVING
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Highest Quality Lowest Prices
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Everything for Feminine Attire
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IT'S A.R. & A. GARAGE!

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Sunbonnet Sue

Children's Corner

Mrs. Squirrel and The Circus Parade

A circus was coming to the valley, and all the animals watched the pasting up of curious pictures that told about the big event. There were pictures of monkeys, elephants, and funny clowns that looked ready to tumble from end to end of the circus tent.

Billy Beaver was the only animal in the whole valley who had ever seen a circus; and he entertained all the other animals with tales of the interesting things a circus holds.

"I saw men who could climb as well as the squirrel family," said the beaver, nodding toward Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel who sat under the hazel bush listening intently.

The squirrels bowed and Mrs. Squirrel illustrated Billy's remark by climbing rapidly to the top of the old elm tree, where she balanced on a tiny limb.

"And there were monkeys who rode on little dogs' backs and dogs that rode on ponies," continued the beaver. Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel didn't hear the last remark because they were up in the top of the tree talking it over.

"I'd like to go to the circus," said Mrs. Squirrel wistfully.

"But, my dear—you would have to have a ticket," said her husband. Mrs. Squirrel sighed again.

"You had better give up the idea,"

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Squirrel Raced Across the Field

said Mr. Squirrel restlessly. It was past supper time, and his practical little wife had forgoten all about the meal, thinking of the circus instead.

"It must be supper time," she said suddenly. Her husband was looking at his watch again. "I am sorry, dear—in just a few minutes I shall have a salad and some tasty nuts ready for our meal."

"But," she added, speaking softly, "I do want to go to the circus."

Every animal in the valley was up early the next morning to watch the circus trucks unload. In fact only the sleepiest animals slept a wink all night; they were so eager to catch the first glimpse of the circus.

Near the monkey's cage the rabbits gathered; they are always on hand to get interesting stories.

The monkeys were chattering and giggling, and one of them told about the elephant who lost his hat in the circus parade. It seems that some one had tied a balloon to the hat, just for fun, and during the parade a sudden gust of wind took both hat and balloon high into the air and no one saw them again.

"I wonder if that could be the elephant's hat I saw in the tree in the meadow," said Mrs. Squirrel to herself when she heard the story. If it is I must get it—think of a poor elephant without a hat!"

Leaving her husband sound asleep, Mrs. Squirrel started off to the place where on the previous day she had seen a strange object.

From branch to branch she swung and from tree to tree until she arrived at the old oak tree where the balloon and the elephant's hat were caught in a tip top branch. Then up she scampered as fast as her little feet and balancing tail would carry her.

Once at the top she untangled the string from the branches and leaves, hurried back to the ground and raced across the field to the elephant's tent, pulling the balloon and the rescued hat behind her.

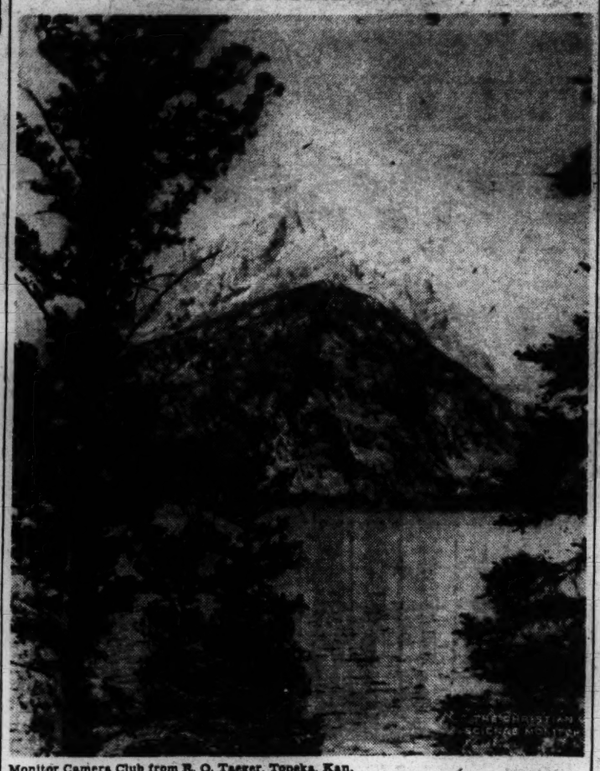
Inside the tent Mrs. Squirrel paused; there were so many elephants that Mrs. Squirrel was puzzled as to which was the owner of the hat.

While she was thinking the tiniest elephant of the lot reached out his trunk and took hold of the hat Mrs. Squirrel was carrying. In doing this he also lifted Mrs. Squirrel, hat, balloon and all to his back. And there Mrs. Squirrel sat looking too surprised to speak.

Just at that moment the keeper of the elephants came to take the elephants to the circus tent for their part of the performance.

"And that's how I happened to see the circus," said Mrs. Squirrel, telling the other animals all about it later in the day. "I rode like a queen on the back of the tiniest elephant as we paraded around the tent before the crowd that went to see the circus."

Teton Mountains



Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Jenny Lake Adds to the Foreground of This Wyoming Beauty Spot

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Many words in the English language have more than one meaning. Today's cryptogram deals with one such word:

Z "YZY" XW VUS UVKT Ż RQPUOUQW ONPZOM. XS ZKWU XW SRN VZPN UL Z LXWR LUQVK UV SRN WUQSRNZWSNOV JUZWS UL SRN *QVXSNK *WSZSNW.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the most nearly rectangular shaped Province of Canada —— add the number of letters in the name of its Capital City ——; substract the number of letters in the name of the Province which bounds it on the East ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Province which bounds it on the West ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of its principal crop ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E G I M R T

How Many

How many board feet are there in 2 joists 15 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick?

Latin Words and Phrases

Ten different Latin words or phrases are given below, together with their English equivalents. The first has been checked by way of example. Try the others:

1	ad infinitum	great undertaking	
2	ante bellum	much in little	
3	ex tempore	without end	✓
4	ipso facto	always faithful	
5	lapsus linguae	for the public good	
6	magnum opus	offhand	
7	modus operandi	before the war	
8	multum in parvo	slip of the tongue	
9	pro bono publico	actually	
10	semper fidelis	manner of working	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'The Goose Is Flying'

The guests are seated in a circle, and the hostess whispers to each guest the name of a city. One player is blindfolded and stands in the center of the circle. The hostess then says, "The goose is flying from —— to ——" (giving the names of two cities). The players whose city names are thus called must exchange seats.

The one who is blindfolded tries to catch one of the players before he reaches the other seat. If a player is caught, it is his turn to be blindfolded.—Mrs. H. W. S., Mansfield, Ohio.

Daily Anecdote

'Wheelbarrow Religion'

Richard Baxter was given to saying that certain people possessed "wheelbarrow religion."

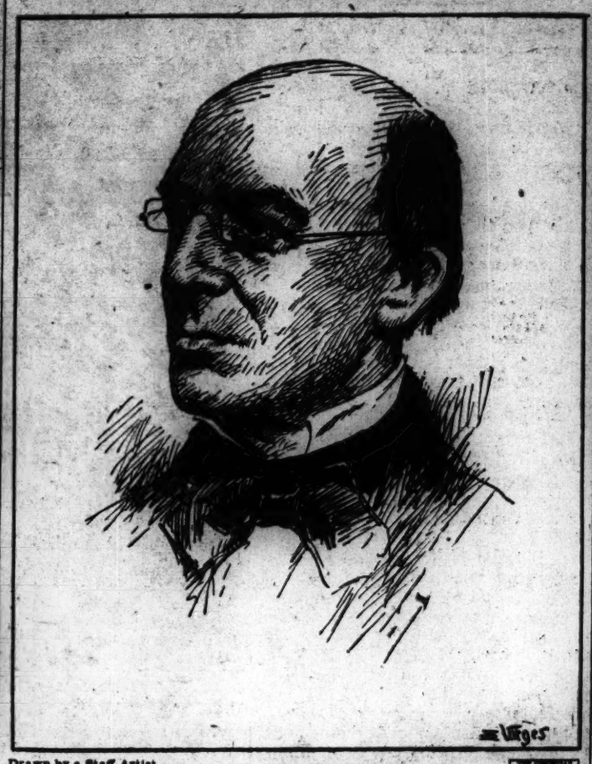
"Why do you say that?" a friend once asked.

"Because," replied Baxter, "they go only when they are shoved."

Quotation for Today

IT ISN'T the man who knows the most, but the man that knows the best, that's wisest.—ANON.

Lines About Leaders—80



Drawn by a Staff Artist

William Lloyd Garrison

1805-1879

WILLIAM GARRISON transformed the heart of a nation.
He nurtured the opinion which freed the Negroes in America.
He had been born in an unfortunate family in Massachusetts.
His father had deserted the home, leaving three children destitute.
There was no opportunity for William to study or go to school.
At 5, he was splitting wood and selling candies in the streets.
At 8, he sat at a cobbler's bench; at 10, in a carpenter's shop.
He would try one job after the other, but nothing satisfied him.
He longed for a kind of work that would "make him think."
And finally he took up typesetting at the Newburyport Herald.

* * *

GARRISON knew from experience the suffering of humanity.
He gradually resolved to consecrate his life to a great cause.
Would it be the abolition of drink, of war, of lax morals?
He thus pondered when a strange figure appeared in his path.
A Quaker arrived in the boarding house where he lived.
His name was Lundy; he was walking from state to state.
He had given up everything to preach the abolition of slavery.
The great cause had come to Garrison; now he knew what to do.

* * *

TWO years later, the youth stood before a judge in Baltimore.
He had written an article which dealt with the slave trade.
He was guilty of attempts against the peace of the State.
The court condemned him to six months' solitary imprisonment.
This gave Garrison an opportunity to delve into his subject:
Slavery existed only because America did not see what it meant.
Who would consciously resist the cry of 2,000,000 captives?
The thing to do was to publish a paper to enlighten the nation.
Now the leader was in Boston ready to begin his Weekly.
He had no printing press, no type, no office, no funds.
But his knowledge of slavery attracted the first man he met.
They rented a garret, borrowed type, obtained paper on credit.
And 18 hours of clear, concentrated work composed their day.

* * *

THE new publication created a sensation all over the states.
It met with opposition in the North, with rage in the South.
Nevertheless, its influence slowly spread far and wide.
A New England Anti-Slavery Society came into being.
And it soon merged into the American Anti-Slavery Society.
Yet the contest over the problem grew extremely bitter.
The adversaries struggled to make abolitionism a legal crime.
They offered rewards for the capture of abolition leaders.
Then one day Garrison heard a crash at the door of his office.
Men invaded the room and dragged him through the streets.
Fortunately, the mayor appeared and sheltered him in prison.

* * *

A SOUTHERN gun fired the first shot of the Civil War.
"I do order and declare," proclaimed President Lincoln in 1863, "that all persons held as slaves . . . are free. . . ."
After that, Garrison became a national hero to the people.
The Liberator closed its 35 years of service in triumph.
At 60, the leader found himself without means and without work.
But the public made very sure that he retired in comfort.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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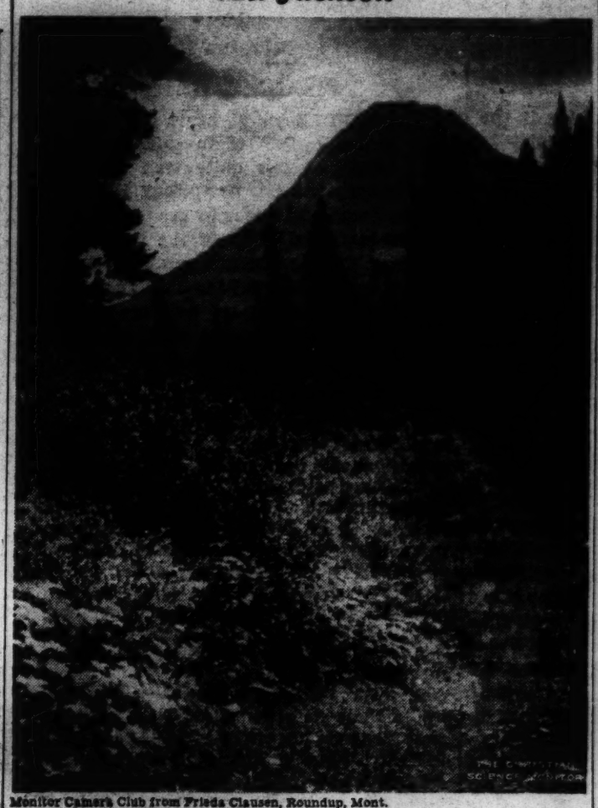
Mt. Jackson



Monitor Camera Club from Frieda Clausen, Roundup, Mont.

A Restful Scene in Glacier National Park

In Lighter Vein

A Difference

Mr. W. Gallacher, the M. P. for West Fife, caused laughter in the House of Commons by referring to an occasion when Mr. G. B. Shaw had to take the oath in order to testify to the qualifications for standing bail.

"The Magistrate," he stated, "said to Mr. Shaw, 'Are you worth £200?' Mr. Shaw cocked his head slightly to the side and said, 'Well, I won't say that, but I have got £200.'"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Lustige Blätter (Berlin)

"As I said to my husband, the trailer's the main thing. We needn't be in any hurry to buy the car."

The Remedy

Prospective Buyer: "The rooms seem to be very small."

House Agent: "But you can always use thinner wallpaper, sir."—Montreal Daily Herald.

Why, of Course Not!

Mr. Bragger: "Oh, yes, indeed, my wife and I do sometimes disagree."

Mrs. Bragger: "Why, Henry, we don't either!"

Silk Stockings

When Queen Elizabeth first saw silk stockings and swore she would wear no other, Cecil, Lord Burleigh, said, "Good honest cloth hose was good enough for anyone to wear, and that if Her Majesty adopted such things as these she would be encouraging extravagance."

The Earl of Leicester said, "They are fit for a fairy to wear, and, as Her Majesty is Queen of the Fairies, they are only wanting to complete her attire."

As rewards for this piece of advice, Cecil was promised the Queen's cast-off cloth hose, and Leicester the reversion of the silk ones.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Predicaments

Of many sad predicaments
The very worst of all
Is to have your hair in curlers
When the rector comes to call.
—H. W. J., Kansas City Star

Another thing that's liable
Any housewife to befall:
To have dust on the Bible
When the rector comes to call.
—Ed Scanlan, Buffalo News

When the pastor comes a-calling,
Even a dusty Bible, bards,
Would be to him less appalling
Than a bright new pack of cards.
—Emma Spencer, Newark, Ohio, Advocate.

To end this little series—
When the pastor comes to call
Let us hope he doesn't find you
A-dancing in the hall!

Enough for All

A man entered a big store and made his way to the gardening department. "I want three lawn mowers," he said.

The clerk stared at him. "Three, sir?" he echoed. "You must have a very large estate."

"Nothing of the kind," said the man, grimly. "I have two neighbors!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A "gag" is not only a humorous remark. It also is the name of a fish found on the southeastern coast of the United States.

Factual Figuring: 12 (Saskatchewan) plus 6 (Regina) minus 8 (Manitoba) times 7 (Alberta) divided by 5 (wheat) equals 14.

Letter Juggling: Migrate, ragtime.

How Many? 60 board feet.

Latin Words and Phrases: Ad infinitum—without end; ante bellum—before the war; ex tempore—offhand; ipso facto—actually; lapsus linguae—slip of the tongue; magnum opus—great undertaking; modus operandi—manner of working; multum in parvo—much in little; pro bono publico—for the public good; semper fidelis—always faithful.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Somebody Understood Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Spokane, Wash.

Jack B—— had lost many a job by indifference or neglect. Many stood ready to criticise the boy; but few possessed the patience to overlook his impulsiveness and try to understand him.

At last Jack began attending a commercial school, secretly hoping he wouldn't "blow up" here, and that he would finish his course and become settled in life.

But one day, in the fifth month of his business course, his old enemy was on him, and he "blew up"!

Summoned before the principal, a man widely known for his kindly, efficient ways, Jack regarded his dismissal as inevitable. He approached the head of the school cautiously, with lost hope.

His reception was polite, brief, direct: "Jack, this school likes you, believes in you. Go ahead. Do your best. That's all."

Not a word of reprimand!

Jack is now first assistant to his benefactor. He has received two offers of other positions, but he has turned them both down.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The 'Garrison' of The Philistines

Our Common Version informs us that soon after the accession of his father Saul to the throne of Israel, Jonathan "smote the garrison of the Philistines that was in Geba" (Sam. 13:3), thereby giving the signal for the inevitable conflict between the Hebrews and their hereditary foe, the Philistines.

This statement of Jonathan's action might appear to be sufficiently understandable, but, as a matter of fact, there is considerable uncertainty as to the literal meaning of the term translated "garrison." Other possible renderings of the Hebrew word are "officer" and "pillar." So whether Jonathan attacked a whole garrison or group of armed men, or slew a Philistine officer, or smote to the ground some treasured Philistine landmark or idol, we have no means of knowing; but, in any event, his action precipitated the campaign.

News of his act soon spread throughout the Philistine host, and Saul hastily rallied his forces.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. One dollar is paid for each item accepted.

Electrical Fix-It Service

An alert young man rang our doorbell one morning in early summer, and offered to repair any electrical appliance for a labor charge of twenty-five cents. He said that he had been trained as an electrician.

The offer was so attractive that we invited him in to examine an electric toaster which had been giving considerable trouble through a faulty connection. While he busied himself, several other small jobs needing attention came to mind: The kitchen ventilating fan had not been oiled for months and worked laboriously; a floor-lamp cord had become worn at the base and needed taping; the radio wires had never been permanently fastened in place and looked untidy on the floor.

These were a few of the little inconveniences that we had been putting up with from month to month, all of which he attended to in a workmanlike manner at the stipulated charge for each item. If any parts or material had to be furnished from the equipment carried by him in his car, the cost was added.

When he departed he carried a tidy sum for his call, and a home had benefited materially.—Annette V. S., Universal City, Mo.

What They Say

A New View

"More vital than a new tariff policy for the Republicans is a new attitude toward the common man, the man with an income of $800 to $2000 a year."—William Allen White.

Influence

"One can wield more influence by friendship than by hate."—Sir Philip Gibbs.

Brevities

Humorist: We read of a wallpaper that can be fixed to walls without paste. Really economical people, of course, use drawing-pins in case of removals.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: But no matter how hard or how continuously it rains, the farmers should not get discouraged. They can always raise—umbrellas.

New Yorker: New York, like the interior parts of the country, has been afflicted with high temperatures. It was so hot here last week that two statesmen were observed walking for Mayor.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hoping It's a Well-Equipped Island*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO STOP OUR SEARCH AND GO BACK TO CAMP FOR SUPPER?
THE CHANCES ARE WE'LL FIND SOME BERRIES IN THE WOODS.... LET'S GO ON; I BELIEVE IN FINISHING WHAT I START!
I BELIEVE IN FINISHING WHAT I START TOO—BUT I HOPE YOU'RE RIGHT ABOUT THE BERRIES...
YOU DON'T HOPE IT ANY MORE THAN I DO!
WE GET A GOOD VIEW FROM HERE AND NO SIGN OF SKIDMORE AND SINGAPORE!
HOW ABOUT THE BERRIES, I'M HUNGRY
LOOK!—WHAT A FIND!—A PATCH OF WILD STRAWBERRIES.... WE EAT!
LET'S LOOK AROUND AND SEE IF WE CAN FIND A COW... I LIKE MINE WITH CREAM....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Silly, Please*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss was all excited about some sort of "snapshot" contest and he put Joan to work taking pictures of him—
In all sorts of poses—
And positions—
Then suddenly Joan said something about taking some funny ones of me and the Boss thought it was a good idea—But I didn't—No sir-ee—And I wiggled my tail and told them so!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Now for Positive Action

CLEAR-CUT and unmistakable is the decision of the American people to uphold the independence of the Supreme Court. Final obsequies for the court-enlarging plan leave no doubt about the question. The Senate vote for recommittal clinches a mandate of public opinion which should become as strong a precedent and sure a safeguard as the bar against presidential third terms, first raised by Washington's self-denial and many times since consecrated by public and congressional reaffirmation.

There will not soon again be an effort to short-cut the accepted method of amending the Constitution. Everyone who understands the importance of orderly processes in self-government will rejoice over the splendid victory an aroused public opinion has won. Yet this is only one battle in a continuing struggle. The price of liberty is more than occasional vigilance. The great danger is past, but there is need for continued public interest in the lower-court sections of the Logan-Hatch bill which are to be reconsidered in committee and returned to the Senate.

More important, there should be public understanding of the fact that great constitutional questions remain to be thrashed out. Opponents of the plan to amend the court urged instead amendment of the Constitution. They should now show sincere and active interest in that method. Protecting orderly processes is the simplest part of the task of democracy; keeping those processes efficiently and smoothly operating is equally essential and harder. For public opinion may clearly sense the faults in some program and arouse itself to veto the specific plan. It does not always unite quickly or decisively on affirmative action to solve remaining problems.

A good illustration was the case of the Hoare-Laval plan for settling the Ethiopian war. Public opinion quickly and rightly repudiated it. Public opinion did not act so effectively on an alternative. It did not find a positive solution for the problem of halting aggression.

The defeat of the Roosevelt court plan need have no such aftermath as the defeat of the Hoare-Laval plan for Ethiopia. But it is necessary to recognize that the great task of keeping the applied Constitution abreast of the rapidly changing conditions of a modern industrial society still confronts Americans. That work requires all the understanding of constitutional questions lately aroused, all the non-partisan patriotism, and much more patience and humanity.

Rift in Far Eastern Clouds

THAT the latest incursion of Japanese troops into Chinese territory has provoked among the nations no protests comparable with those which greeted the invasion of Manchuria is less a sign of international complacence over a continuing inclination on the part of the Japanese military toward aggression than of preoccupation with anxieties nearer home. Spain is afire. Central Europe grows warm with frictions of international diplomacy and minority problems. It will take more than a skirmish around Peiping to take the West's mind off itself.

Yet Western powers have not held themselves aloof from this Sino-Japanese clash. It has been at least of sufficient concern to the United States to elicit from Secretary of State Cordell Hull reminders of American interest in peace in the Far East. And, while British statements have rather tended to express a hands-off attitude, it is hard to believe that Britain would stand idly by and see a major war develop there.

Widespread relief naturally follows reports that troops which both China and Japan were massing in North China are now boarding trains that will put more distance between them. Proximity of large fighting forces to each other, with the consequent possibility of something more than an "incident," must have played right into the hands of the Japanese military clique and against moderate elements of Japanese civilian control.

Frederick V. Field, secretary of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, points out in today's Wide Horizon column on this page, that the Japanese military remains in virtually complete control of government in Japan. But the increasing national unity of China is becoming more and more a potential check on extreme Japanese ambition.

As this counterforce consolidates, the moderates in Japan will find it easier to make themselves heard in state councils. An article in Foreign Affairs recently by Hu Shih dwelt on the growing unity in China, and on the ironic fact that it was to be credited in large measure to Japanese excesses. A more adamant stand by the Chinese in the latest North China dispute is evidence that this unity is becoming a positive force.

The world shows minor concern about Japanese military operations in China. But that is less because it is willing to leave China at the mercy of the Japanese militarists than because it can discern the mounting difficulties that Japan's military policies in China are piling up for its too ambitious Caesars.

Wings

MANKIND, being at heart an aggregation largely of fireside folk, it would be not quite true to say Amelia Earhart needs no apology. Homer, earned bread and honor by reporting the longest sustained flight of the imagination any wanderer might conceive. And at long last he brought his hero home to a denouement that an aviator would describe as a neat three-point landing for those times. Yet Homer apologized, in a way, even for Odysseus.

For Homer sang to men secure in well-defended courts; men who had risked much, but not solely to see those "unknown places" that Amelia Earhart confessed were calling her. The ancient poet took pains that the ancestor of all long-distance fliers should court no danger needlessly. Thus Homer made Odysseus akin in sense to their duller feelings: the episodes in the Odyssey are attempts to achieve against odds which were unavoidable the certainties of shore and home that the poet's listeners could feel were worth the fight.

If we had Odysseus's story at first hand, would there be in it more of that poetry that demands not only wings for pens but for ships? Would the wanderer himself have troubled to justify his history with usual sentiments? Perhaps he rather would have confessed, as Amelia Earhart did in these verses of a few years ago, that for him as for her,

Courage is the price that life exacts for granting peace.
The soul that knows it not, knows no release
From little things;
Knows not the livid loneliness of fear
Nor mountain heights, where bitter joy can hear
The sound of wings.

Perhaps he, too, must have argued:

How can life grant us boon of living, compensate
For dull gray ugliness and pregnant hate
Unless we dare
The soul's dominion? Each time we make a choice we pay
With courage to behold resistless day
And count it fair.

Big Guns

A BRISK debate in Parliament over the size of guns to be placed on Britain's five new battleships provides one more sad commentary on the degree to which the world has sunk into the morass of arms competition. Up until two days ago it was assumed that the new British ships would mount 14-inch guns. So the Admiralty had stated. But it appears that Admiralty experts are now trying to discover whether they can reconcile 16-inch guns with the 35,000-ton limit of the ships. The implication is that they will choose the larger weapons if the ships can be made to carry them.

This difference in the size of big guns may seem trivial to the layman. And there are even some naval experts who contend that the 14-inch weapon is just as good from the military point of view as the 16-inch. The important thing is only that a limitation on naval guns to 14 inches was one of the restrictions which disarmament experts have tried hardest to obtain and one which for a time appeared to have a fairly good chance of success. The United States Navy, almost alone among world navies, has always frankly preferred the 16-inch gun. But at the London naval conference in 1936 its preferences were subordinated to a clause in the treaty which would have established the 14-inch limit provided all other major naval powers would subscribe to it. When the April 1 deadline set in the treaty for this adherence by all powers arrived, Japan announced its refusal.

Anxious to clear America's skirts, President Roosevelt directed the State Department to make one more effort to secure acceptance of the lower limit. And again Japan regretted. It was immediately announced in Washington that the new American battleships would mount 16-inch guns as permitted in the new treaty if the 14-inch limit were not accepted.

There is no reason why Britain should not follow suit and adopt the bigger guns. The treaty gives it the right and the United States Navy has set the example. But the incident serves to illustrate how complete is the breakdown in naval limitation. Japan is not a signatory to the new naval treaty and is not bound even by the 16-inch limit. That Japan will exceed it is doubted by many observers. There is no factual information on which to base any such assumption. But the fact that Japan can do so has been the major reason given in American naval circles to justify the decision to mount the big guns on the new American battleships. They don't want to be caught with 14's if Japan goes to 18 or 20 inches, they say. Presumably the same thought is in the minds of the British naval designers.

Suspicion and competition in weapons of destruction seem to be the notes of the times.

IT SEEMS as though even a rubber-stamp Congress can have a rebound to it.

Personality Parade

Book News of the Day

NO ONE could question the right of Frances Parkinson Keyes to discourse upon the Washington scene. As wife of the Senator from New Hampshire, she was a prominent hostess there during a number of stirring years. She watched the comings and goings, however strange and incomprehensible, delightful, quixotic or disturbing, of five administrations. Not only did she have her official place, but she had often a second place as a writer present on assignment from her editor. Therefore it was doubly impossible to say her nay, should any person have desired to do so.

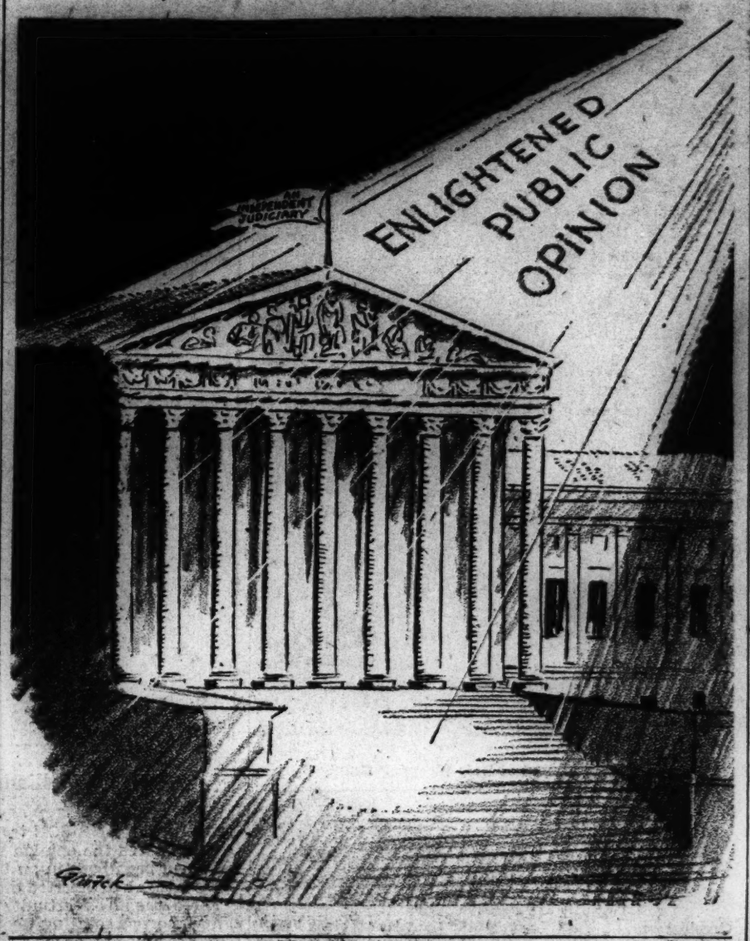
As a matter of fact, Mrs. Keyes seems to have been welcomed on all sides. She went everywhere, saw everything, knew everybody. If she was the life of a picnic attended by the wives of Senators, or of one of those excessively popular "stunt parties" given each spring by the Women's National Press Club, she frequently walked with dignity in to dinner on the arm of some particularly shining member of the Diplomatic or the Cabinet or the Supreme Court circle. This is understandable enough when one knows Mrs. Keyes, with her quick warm sympathy, her intelligence, her unbounded enthusiasm. In CAPITAL KALEIDOSCOPE (New York: Harpers. $3.50) she has recreated her world: a world crowded with personalities—some full of foibles and fads, some pitifully full of ambition, some indisputably great, all at some period swept by laughter and tears, defeats and triumphs.

Unavoidably, the book becomes a brilliant parade of personalities. For Washington, politically and socially, is the setting for a multitude of persons who shift and change, mount to power and then suddenly disappear. In this fact lies in like proportion its enchantment and its danger, both inside and outside the covers of this book. Mrs. Keyes, a spontaneous and natural human being if ever there was one, never thought of concealing her likes and dislikes, her prejudices and impressions. While she is never malicious or offensive in her blunt comment, she does tell us forcefully why she enjoys certain of her acquaintances, why she cannot tolerate others. The whole recital thus throws an over-emphasis upon personalities. Also it abounds in anecdotes, a few of which are in slightly questionable taste, but by far the majority are genuinely amusing. These illuminate the persons whom they concern: the Borahs and the Hughes and Mrs. Longworth, the lovely Lady Isabella Howard, the Key Pitmans and so many more that they could not even be enumerated. Mrs. Keyes entertained them and was entertained by them; she describes in delectable detail all the ins and outs of official entertaining in Washington: how, for example, one could never be sure that some of the men one had asked to dine would not at the last moment be deterred by a prolonged session in the House or the Senate.

This book of reminiscences, by one whose husband has retired now from public life, is rich in the fabric of human nature and human activity. Its gaiety and freshness and spirit reflect faithfully the character of its writer. One who reads it will never feel again at a loss as to what transpires behind those banks of flowers, within the paneled state dining rooms of the embassies, at the top of the sweeping flights of marble stairs. If these readers are left with the impression that Washington is a kaleidoscope of minute whirling figures—well, they will have arrived at what is approximately the truth.

M. W.

The Light That Didn't Fail



In Search of the Sun

Critic's Holiday

AGAY (VAR), FRANCE

SO HERE we are, lolling on the French Riviera, instead of sailing for Russia as we were supposed to do. Our itinerary turned out to be a little strenuous. There was too much to do. And the sun was elusive. On the North Atlantic it was cold. In Ireland it got colder every day and the sun came out only for a short time in the late afternoon. England was cool, and the sun was in-and-out. Paris was damp and chilly.

Look here, said we to ourselves, is this a holiday or a chore? Have we left the baking sun and the sea turns of New England merely to rush about under gray skies looking at sights? What is the Paris Exposition to us, or we to the Paris Exposition? And look at that itinerary. The voyage through the Baltic may be all right, but how about the return from Russia overland? Twenty-two hours from Moscow to Warsaw, with a change of trains at the border, and two customs inspections. Arrival in Warsaw late at night, with departure early next morning, and two more borders to be crossed in an all-day journey to Austria. Were we made for the itinerary or was the itinerary made for us? Are we slaves or freemen?

* * *

Freemen, we decided, and itineraries are made to be broken. The American Express was most obliging. In a few hours the Russian adventure was canceled and passage was engaged on the Blue Train from Paris to Nice.

It was a little hard on Russia, perhaps, in view of the difficulties we had had in getting permission to go there at all. The Russians are very fussy about who comes to see them. When they noted that I was a newspaper man they must know for what paper I wrote, and in what department. When that was all settled they discovered that Maggie, too, was one of those writing people, and they had to be reassured as to the nature of her professional activities. By the time they had satisfied themselves that we were not Trotskyists, six weeks had elapsed and there was barely time to get our other visas.

* * *

What of that? We had established that we could go to Russia if we wanted to and we had had all the pleasures of anticipation. Now, we wanted something else, and as citizens of a democracy, we took it.

But we didn't go direct to Nice, after all. We explained to the travel agent that we were looking not for excitement but for a place to loaf. On his recommendation, we left the Blue Train at St. Raphael and came here.

Agay was a new place-name to us. Everybody knows about Nice and Cannes and Monte Carlo, but who has heard of Agay? It's a tiny town not yet cultivated by foreign tourists or artists, but it is in a spot of hardly believable beauty. Our hotel is on a little promontory overlooking the Mediterranean. The sun beats down all day on our balcony, on the pine grove under our windows, on the red and green rocks of the shore, the cream or pink walls, red roofs and blue shutters of the few houses near by, on the lighthouses off to the right, the red buoy in the distance on the left, the white or red or orange sails of the fishing and pleasure craft offshore and the hulls of the Italian liners far out.

* * *

To travel is to revise preconceived notions. I was boasting the other day of the varied scenery of New England, but there is nothing like this in New England. The intense blue of the sea and the vivid colors of the rocks and flowers are reflected in the houses and the costumes and the articles of use of the people. Not only the beach awnings and sunshades but even the gas stations and traffic markings are in harmony with their setting. To warn motorists of children along the road there is a circular dark blue sign showing small silhouetted figures in the same blue against a bright yellow triangle. And the people are very amiable and very tolerant of our French, even those who know no English. We have been surprised to find how well we can make ourselves understood in a French that must sound peculiar indeed to their ears.

There are no casinos or theaters or dance halls, just peace and sunshine and starlight. There is little traffic, and our ears become attuned to the soughing of the trees, the notes of birds and cicadas and the murmur of the waves against the rocks. No amusements, but endless entertainment in the changing lights and colors on the water, or the peeping of a rare cloud from behind a mountain-top, or the slow passage of a steamship across the horizon. Just a place to loaf in the sun.

L. A. SLOPER

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Chamberlain's Friendly Gesture

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Britain's foreign policy as presented to the world by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and noted by The Christian Science Monitor recently, promises well for the promotion of that peace in Europe at which it aims.

The chief new feature is the emphasis which Britain's new Prime Minister places upon the United Kingdom's always professed endeavor to cultivate good relations with its neighbors, including Germany, a country that has not always in the past been credited with that full measure of will-to-peace which all sensible folk approve.

Mr. Chamberlain has made this clear in his very first speech on foreign policy after becoming Prime Minister. His point has been that, open to criticism as may have been some of Germany's recent actions in Spain, nevertheless, Herr Adolf Hitler's Government has shown commendable forbearance at least on one notable occasion. Mr. Chamberlain began by referring to the severe provocation given to Germany in the bombing of the Deutschland and in the resultant heavy loss of German lives. He went on to point out the unquestionable genuineness of the belief entertained by German naval officers aboard the Leipsig when they held that a subsequent outrage against themselves had been attempted. "I must say," he added, "that I think the German Government, in merely withdrawing their ships and then stating that this question is closed, have shown a degree of restraint which we all ought to recognise."

Mr. Chamberlain's words have been widely quoted, and have made a good impression, especially in Germany, where suspicion has hitherto been prevalent, many in that country feeling they were not getting a fair deal.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement thus makes for good will and in doing so improves the prospects of friendly composition of the differences that so long have darkened the European political outlook. For good will is a lamp in whose kindly light all shadows diminish.

C. C. E.

London.

"Ivory Towers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor in an editorial entitled "Ivory Towers," attempts to justify the movement, which is very strong at present, to make art a champion of political beliefs. Let us remember that the Ivory Tower is the only true abode of the artist. It is only by mental detachment that art is created. You see, the fallacy is that we are too prone today to mistake propaganda for art. Unfortunately, time is not so kind to such writing as your writer would have us believe. The instances quoted represent a small portion of the work of the artists concerned and these instances live not because of the subject matter but because of the writing. The authors transcended the limits of their material as all great artists do. One might also take an exception to the mentioning of Frank Norris's "The Pit," as a work of art. I am afraid few critics would follow you so far as that.

The same Robert Frost that you quote has long pleaded that "poetry has a right to an existence independent of political beliefs." It is difficult to write a great poem about a current political problem that years from now will be only a line in a history book. All art needs to be concerned with is art—it is its own propaganda.

JOHN RITCHEY

Boston.

Liberty and/or Order

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was surprising to read the following statements, written to prove that America has less respect for order than England, in Mr. Livingston Hartley's article titled "How London Looks at Spain."

1. "(America's) history as a free nation was founded on revolution against authority in the name of liberty." The implication is that the revolution was really a revolt against law and order in the guise of a desire for liberty. Americans of that time had distinct ideals of social and economic liberty which they thought worth fighting for.

2. "Its revolution was a leftist movement." This is a broad statement requiring proof. Documents and history of that time do not bear it out.

However, I agree that most Americans place moral principle, including the right to fight for your ideals, above order.

EDITH A. TALBOT

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Far East on the March

[Excerpts From the July issue of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science]

By Frederick V. Field

Secretary of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations

THERE is a danger that those who have been following Far Eastern developments since 1931, or, for that matter, since long before that year, may have fallen into the habit of regarding Japan's aggression into China and China's policy of retreat and compromise as constant factors. It is true that for five-and-a-half years Japan has edged farther and farther into Chinese sovereign territory and into China's economic and political life. China, while making vigorous verbal protests, has, with the exception of minor skirmishes in Chahar and Sulyuan and a more important one at Shanghai, put up practically no military resistance.

Further, China has accepted innumerable economic and diplomatic compromises, each one representing the loss of additional sovereign rights. Perhaps the most vigorous action of the Chinese Government during these years has been in suppressing anti-Japanese sentiments and activities among its own people. At times it has seemed that the Japanese Army was receiving sterner opposition from political forces at home than from the Chinese in the invaded regions.

Many people have come to regard this situation as normal, the Japanese always advancing, the Chinese always retreating. If it were a true picture, there would be little danger of war in the Far East, for it takes two to make a fight.

* * *

The truth of the matter is that we are not now, nor have we ever been dealing with fixed quantities in the modern Far Eastern situation. While it is true that on the surface the phenomena of Japanese advance and Chinese retreat have characterized the relations of those two countries, within each a dynamic struggle has been going on which is just beginning to break through to the surface.

While in Japan the military has been spending its economic and political reserves in an orgy of extravagance, important conservative and liberal civilian forces have been striving to regain control of the Government. The military today remains in virtually complete command.

In China, conversely, it is the groups advocating armed resistance to Japan that have been restless under the waiting policy of the Nanking Government. Over the last five years the number and the strength of these groups have increased to startling proportions, and the increasing effectiveness and coherence of the pressure on the Chiang Kai-shek government have begun to show results. Every domestic crisis in China reveals a country increasingly unified on the anti-Japanese issue.

This, in brief, is the dynamics of the situation which makes developments in China and Japan anything but fixed factors. The trend seems to be, in Japan, toward increasing opposition to the military, who are responsible for the China policy, and, in China, toward resistance to further Japanese encroachments. If both trends continued to completion there would seem to be little likelihood of war, for the Chinese, bent on defense, would not be attacked, because of the modified Japanese program.

* * *

In the near future, I do not see diplomatic solutions between China and Japan, if developments in each run their course without outside interference, because the Chinese forces for national defense are likely to win out during the next few months or years, whereas the Japanese anti-military groups are likely to remain disorganized and ineffective under military dominance. The trend in China will probably continue; in Japan the civilian groups will probably remain politically frustrated.

A good deal of evidence can be marshaled in support of this interpretation. For one thing, the contrasting natures of the Japanese and Chinese Governments make it far more likely that a group dominating the former can retain its hold than in the case of China. The Japanese Government is authoritarian in the fascist sense. The principal danger to the military seems to rest in disaffections within its own ranks. These still exist, even after the stringent purge and disciplining of the last year; but that they are sufficiently serious to threaten a military government is doubtful.

The program advanced by the advocates of armed national defense in China has certain qualities which suggest its continued growth and eventual victory in Chinese politics. Its objectives are simple and clear, and its methods of achieving them concrete. It makes a natural appeal to Chinese patriotism. It does not confuse domestic and foreign issues; it singles out and concentrates on a single point, defense against Japanese invasion. It appeals to all groups interested in unity to achieve national salvation through defense of the country. Its only declared internal enemies are the pro-Japanese clique which it calls traitors. The movement has thus made great headway and seems to be impelling the country toward armed resistance. Whether this will lead to suicide, as many foreigners believe, or to salvation is a question of deep concern to the whole world, but, whether for good or for bad, it is not one which conditions the people's feeling toward war.

[First of two articles]